# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,076—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1881.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | „ 25 | Half-yearly | „ 31 |
| Quarterly | „ 13 | Quarterly | „ 16 |
| Monthly | „ 5 | Monthly | „ 6 |

To Subscribers—Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
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| Monthly | „ 6 | Monthly | „ 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 5 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. .....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding.....2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
| Third do. | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

* Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 8-8.

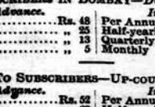
Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimilipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 8th March, 1881, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 11th March, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 2,700 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 30th March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

*N.B.*—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th March, 1881. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and on the 12th, BOMBAY and on the 1st

*of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 40 | |
| Suez | „ 360 | „ 220 | „ 80 | |
| Port Said | „ 360 | „ 240 | „ 90 | |
| Messina | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 | |
| Naples | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 | |
| Leghorn | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 | |
| Genoa | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 | |
| Marseilles | „ 520 | „ 350 | „ 145 | |

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half-fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

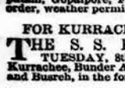
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

| S. S. | Captain | Tons. H. P. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trentham Hall | Jas. Shaw. | 2,100 300 | 12th Mar |
| Wistow Hall | T. Collin.. | 2,700 400 | 26th „ |
| Rydal Hall | O. Lloyd .. | 2,700 400 | 9th Apl |
| Syke Hall | Brand .. | 2,700 400 | 23rd „ |
| Branksome Hall | R. Collin.. | 2,100 300 | 7th May |
| City of Baltimore | J. Verrit.. | 2,400 300 | 21st „ |
| Trentham Hall | Jas. Shaw. | 2,100 300 | 4th June |
| Wistow Hall | T. Collin.. | 2,700 400 | 18th „ |
| Rydal Hall | O. Lloyd.. | 2,700 400 | 2nd July |

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

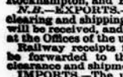
For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

### ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES DIRECT.



THE S. S. INDIA will sail as above on 19th March positively. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th February, 1881.

### IN THE PRESS.

### MOORE'S INDIAN APPEALS.

BY arrangements with the owners of the copyright, this work is being re-printed. The reprint is a *fac simile* of the work, as originally published by Messrs. Stevens and Sons, and consists of 11 volumes Royal Octavo, on good paper. Each volume will be either in paper covers or bound in half calf with canvas. It is issued in monthly volumes; the first five volumes are now ready for delivery.

Price to Subscribers.

In paper covers ..... per Vol. Rs. 11.
Half bound, law calf, canvas board with gilt letters ..... per Vol. Rs. 12.

To Non-Subscribers.

Rs. 14 and 15 per Volume, respectively.

The subscribers list was closed on the 31st December, 1880, but the time for registering subscribers is extended to 31st March, 1881. Intending subscribers are requested to register their names with the undersigned.

RICHMOND F. HAYES, Manager, *Examiner Press*, BANGALORE.

☞ Subscriptions payable in advance either in one sum for whole set, or on delivery of each volume.

Persons requiring odd copies will be supplied with the same at per Volume in Paper covers Rs. 18.
„ do. in Half Bound „ 20.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — MONGOLIA .... | 2833 | 530 | E. M. Edmond.. | 10th Mar. |
| s. KHEDIVE .... | 3464 | 700 | W. Barrat..... | 17th „ |
| — TEHERAN ..... | 2589 | 400 | A. C. Loggin... | 24th „ |
| s. MALWA ..... | 2995 | 500 | W. Thompson.. | 31st „ |
| — SUMATRA ..... | 2438 | 450 | R. F. Briscoe.. | 7th Apr. |
| s. BRINDISI..... | 3600 | 550 | Geo. Lee..... | 14th „ |
| — SIAM ..... | 3029 | 500 | A. H. Johnson.. | 21st „ |
| s. AUSTRALIA ..... | 3664 | 600 | G. F. Cates..... | 28th „ |
| — GWALIOR ..... | 2733 | 450 | J. Orman..... | 5th May. |
| s. SURAT ..... | 3142 | 530 | W. E. Breese .. | 12th „ |
| — THIBET ..... | 2393 | 400 | W. K. Jordan .. | 19th „ |
| s. MONGOLIA ..... | 2833 | 530 | E. M. Edmond .. | 26th „ |
| — LOMBARDY .... | 2723 | 450 | J. B. Chapman.. | 31st „ |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

| | Via Brindisi both ways. | Via Brindisi. one way. | Via Southampton. both ways. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class .. | Rs. 950 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 1,050 |
| Second Class. | Rs. 500 | Rs. 550 | Rs. 600 |
| SIX MONTHS. | | | |
| First Class .. | Rs. 1,150 | Rs. 1,200 | Rs. 1,250 |
| Second Class. | Rs. 600 | Rs. 650 | Rs. 700 |

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

| Vessels. | Tons. H.P. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LOMBARDY.. | 2723 450 | J. B. Chapman | 11th Mar. |
| ZAMBESI ..... | 2431 370 | A. Simons ..... | 25 Mar. |
| NIZAM..... | 2725 450 | Geo. Brady ..... | 8th Apl. |
| KHIVA ..... | 2909 450 | T. Alderton ..... | 22nd Apl. |

| Return Tickets are now issued | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) | Rs. 600 | Rs. 375 |
| To Galle and back (available for two months) | 150 | 75 |
| To Penang or Singapore and back do. | 450 | 225 |

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE GOODS AT COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Commissariat Office by order of Executive Commissariat Officer at 12 clock.

Several lots of unserviceable stores.

SALE OF A JOLLY-BOAT AT MODY BAY.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mody Bay at 2 p. m., on account of the concerned, a jolly-boat called Penus, No. 2,268, now lying in Mody Bay near the Mint, with stores, containing of 3 English oars, 1 anchor, 1 mast, 2 posts, 1 sail, 2 bundles of anchor rope, and 1 rudder.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th March, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. well sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at the ground floor of the Old High Court Building, opposite to the Dockyard, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

Also an invoice of best electro-plated ware consisting of rich flower vases, 3, 4, and 5 bottles cruet stands, claret jugs, tea-sets, preserve pots, biscuit boxes, butter pots, salvers, &c., &c.,

AT 1 p. m.

1 Handsome fast trotting chesnaut Arab horse, quiet to drive in single and double harness.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by auction on TUESDAY, 29th instant, at 1 p. m., at Victoria Road, Byculla, the valuable household furniture, plated ware, crockery, and glassware, piano, &c. the property of R. P. Brunton, Esq. Also the same day at 5 30 a. m., a collection of plants in excellent growth, consisting of palms, crotons, dracoenas, ferns, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th March, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 Bales grey T cloth.
5 Cases colored prints.
5 Bales grey shirtings.
20 Cases Gha and Champagne.
50 Cases Whisky.
2 Cases Hams.
1 Case Cheese.
3 Cases Preserved Butter.
On account of the concerned.
C C—5 Bales damaged grey T Cloth.
On account and at the risk of Nurotum Treebhowun.
E B—10 Cases yellow metal.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND SURPLUS STORES AND MATERIALS AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit for Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depôt, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

A quantity of old and surplus stores and materials consisting of mortar mill, pulleys, hand-pumps, assorted pipes for same valves, stop corks, single purchase crabs, files, hatchets, axes, padlocks, carriage lamps, hanging clips, carriage truck and ballast wagon iron work, railway wheel tyres, iron and steel, and a quantity of scrap-iron and sundries.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th March, 1881.

### SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

### SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.

NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Small Bottles ..... | Re. 1- 0 | 1-2 |
| Large Bottles ..... | „ 1- 12 | 2-0 |

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,

BY

TREACHER & COMPANY., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES

For Cartes-de-Visite, of Russia or Morocco Leather, Plain or mounted in Nickel.
Single, from Re. 0-10 to Rs. 8-0.
Double „ „ 4-8 „ 13-8.
Oxford Shape, in Wood, From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.
Ormula and Algerian Marble, In numerous and pretty designs, From Rs. 5-0 to Rs. 50-0.

FOR CABINET SIZE PHOTOS.

Russia and Morocco Leather, From Rs. 3-0 to Rs. 40-0.
Plush, Velvet, and Leather, From Rs. 4-0 to Rs. 20-0.
Oxford Shape, in Wood, From Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 4-8.
Ormolu, Algerian Marble, and Oxydised Metal, From Rs. 6-0 to Rs. 50-0.
PROMENADE PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, Adapted to take the new Promenade shaped Photograph, 10 × 6 in. In Plush, Velvet, or Leather, From Rs. 5-0 to Rs. 20.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT CASES.
In fancy Morocco and other Leathers, for the Pocket.
To hold from 1 to 6 Cartes-de-Visite.... Rs. 4 0 to Rs. 16 0
Do. 2 to 10 Cabinet Photos.... „ 5 0 to „ 18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
WILL INAUGURATE A SHORT SEASON IN BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 8TH MARCH,
THE SUCCESSFUL COMIC OPERA BY
SULLIVAN and GILBERT,
THE SORCERER.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH MARCH,
The Popular Drama in Three Acts,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

THURSDAY, 10TH,
NO PERFORMANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Private Box to hold eight | Rs. 32 |
| Do. do. four | „ 16 |
| Orchestra Stalls | „ 4 |
| Pit Stalls | „ 2 |
| Back Seats | Annas „ 8 |

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A.M. till 6 P. M. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

NOTICE.

THE Barque "MARTABAN" will sail on THURSDAY, the 10th instant. No claims will be recognized unless passed by the Master before departure.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Barque "Martaban."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the REINDEER are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from London, and requested to apply to us for DELIVERY ORDER and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods from the Prince's Dock without delay.

No Claim will be paid unless passed by Captain GILL previous to the steamer's departure.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Agents, s. s. "Reindeer."

Bombay, 7th March, 1881.

BOMBAY RACES, 1881.—SETTLING for LOSERS will take place at 1 p. m. on SATURDAY, 12th instant, at the Secretary's Office, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Ludha Ebram & Co.'s.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW for two or three months on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, or Breach Candy. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER, Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th March, 1881.

THE COTTON POWDER COMPANY, Limited.

RECOMMEND to Contractors, Miners, Pit Sinkers, Quarrymen, and others their TONITE OR COTTON POWDER.

As being the safest, cheapest, and strongest of all explosives. TONITE is the most efficient and economical blasting agent ever invented and is largely in demand. It does not contain any Nitro-Glycerine, and is, therefore, exempt from the dangers of exudation or of freezing and its attendant process of thawing.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
34, Elphinstone Circle, Agents.

ASBESTOS.

THE undersigned offer for sale

YARN PACKING ¼" to 1½" diameter of pure Asbestos plaited by machinery. The best and most durable packing ever produced. Weight about 2 oz. per foot of 1" diameter.

ASBESTOS MILLBOARD 1/16" to ½" thick of superior strength and purity.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.
34, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p. m. of the 19th instant for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS and STORES required for the use of the Light Ships, Pilot Schooners, and other vessels of the Port Department for one year from 1st April, 1881, to 31st March, 1882.

The Tenders should include delivery after examination and approval at this Office, of all stores, at the several stations for which they are required.

A schedule of estimated quantities and any further particulars can be obtained at this Office.

HENRY MORLAND, Port Officer.
Port Office, Bombay, 4th March, 1881.

NOTICE.

ESTATE NAWAB AMEER MAHAL *ALIAS* HYDREE BEGUM.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the estate of the above named NAWAB AMEER MAHAL *alias* HYDREE BEGUM were issued to the undersigned by the High Court of Bombay on the 3rd day of March, 1881. All persons, therefore, who are indebted to, have claims against, or hold property belonging to, the estate, are hereby requested to pay their debts, forward their claims, or hand over such property to the undersigned at his office in the High Court within two months, from the date of this notice. At the expiration of the said period of two months the assets of the estate will be distributed, and any claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 7th March, 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

BOMBAY, 23, Apollo Street.
CALCUTTA, 9, Ezra Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE Undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including names and addresses when registered, 2 words. The Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secresy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

1. Extension of the line to Chitor.
2. Alteration of the Time Table.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that on and after the 10th March, 1881, that Line from Neemuch to Chitor will be OPENED for the conveyance of all kinds of traffic.

The Time Table will also be altered, and two passenger trains run between Fatehabad and Neemuch, instead of one as at present.

The trains will arrive at and depart from the principle stations as follows :—

| Down Trains. | | 1 Mail. | 2 Mixed. | 3 Local. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Khundwa | ..dep | A. M. 10 35 | A. M. 1 25 | |
| Mhow | ..arr | P. M. 4 32 | 9 0 | |
| Do. | ..dep | 4 50 | 9 30 | P. M. 1 20 |
| Indore | ..arr | 5 45 | 10 36 | P. M. 2 30 |
| Fatehabad Junction | ..arr | 7 50 | 1 12 | |
| Ujjain Branch Do. | ..dep | P. M. 8 30 | P. M. 1 40 | |
| Ujjain | ..arr | 9 20 | 2 40 | |
| Ujjain Branch Do. | ..dep | P. M. 6 15 | A. M. 11 45 | |
| Fatehabad | ..arr | 7 15 | P. M. 12 45 | |
| Fatehabad Junction | ..dep | 8 20 | 1 32 | |
| Rutlam | ..arr | A. M. 12 0 | P. M. 6 10 | |
| Jaora | ..arr | 1 45 | 8 17 | |
| Mandesaur | ..arr | 4 12 | 11 15 | |
| Neemuch | ..arr | 6 37 | A. M. 2 10 | |
| Chitor | ..arr | A. M. 10 0 | — | |

| Up Trains. | | 1 Mail. | 2 Mixed. | 3 Local. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitor | ..dep | P. M. 3 45 | A. M. 6 40 | |
| Neemuch | ..arr | 6 51 | 9 40 | |
| Mandesaur | ..arr | 9 29 | 9 25 | |
| Jaora | ..arr | 11 57 | P. M. 12 23 | |
| Rutlam | ..arr | A. M. 1 36 | 2 25 | |
| Fatehabad Junction | ..arr | A. M. 5 39 | 7 25 | |
| Ujjain Branch Fatehabad Ujjain | ..dep | A. M. 6 10 | P. M. 8 30 | |
| | ..arr | 7 0 | 9 20 | |
| Ujjain Branch Do. Fatehabad | ..dep | A. M. 4 35 | P. M. 6 15 | |
| | ..arr | 5 25 | 7 15 | |
| Fatehabad Junction | ..dep | 5 59 | 7 54 | |
| Indore | ..arr | 7 49 | 10 10 | |
| Do. | ..dep | 8 4 | 10 25 | P. M. 3 0 |
| Mhow | ..arr | 8 59 | 11 35 | P. M. 4 5 |
| Khundwa | ..arr | P. M. 3 40 | A. M. 7 40 | |

In consequence of the alteration of the Time Table, the H. and S. N. State Railways down mixed train, running in connection with the G. I. P. Railway company's up mail train from Jubbulpore, instead of leaving Khundwa at 1-40 p. m. on the 9th instant, will start from Khundwa at 1-25 p. m. on the 10th idem after the arrival at Khundwa of the G. I. P. Railway Company's up passenger train from Jubbulpore; and run to the times given in the H. and S. N. State Railway's new Time Table.

The H. and S. N. State Railway's down mail of the 9th idem will be run from Fatehabad to Chitor, to the new Time Table, and leave Fatehabad at 8-20 p. m. on the 9th, and arrive at Chitor, 10 a. m. on the 10th.

The up mail of the 10th will only run between Ujjain and Khundwa; and the Ujjain Branch train running in connection with the up mail, which is timed to leave Fatehabad 6-10 a. m., and arrive at Ujjain 7 a. m., will not run.

By Order,
W. E. HAIGH, Traffic Superintendent
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Mhow, 5th March, 1881.

## TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

| CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. | Pints. | | CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. | Pints. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. as. | Rs. as. | | Rs. as. | Rs. as. |
| 10 0 | 6 0 ... | ... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour. | ... 10 0 | 6 0 |
| 10 0 | 6 0 ... | ... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux. | ... 10 0 | 6 0 |
| 13 0 | 7 8 ... | ... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour. | ... 13 0 | 7 0 |
| 16 0 | 9 8 ... | ... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour. | ... 16 0 | 9 8 |
| 21 0 | 11 8 ... | ...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour. | ... 21 0 | 11 8 |
| 26 0 | 14 8 ... | ... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet. | ... 26 0 | 14 8 |
| 32 0 | 17 0 ... | ... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet. | ... 32 0 | 17 0 |

## CLARET IN WOOD.

| Per Hogshead. Cash. | | | Per Hogshead. Cash. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 165 | 0 | BORDEAUX ... ... | ... 165 0 |
| 170 | 0 | ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... | ... 170 0 |
| 210 | 0 | PETIT MEDOC ... ... | ... 210 0 |
| 260 | 0 | SUPERIOR MEDOC ... | ... 260 0 |

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## IRON-FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. are appointed Agents for—

ERNST KAPS, Dresden.
E. KRAUSS, Stuttgart.
F. MAACK, Hamburg.
GERHARD ADAMS, Wesel.
ERNST ROENISCH, Dresden.
SMITH ORGAN & Co., Boston.

## NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS

by other well-known makers.

## THE INDIAN PIANETTE, AT RS. 450,

with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.

*CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.*

## SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

## FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

## WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

## RAILWAY WATCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In German Silver case with key | at Rs. | 40. |
| In German Silver case with key | „ | 60 extra large & strong. |
| In German Silver case keyless | „ | 60. |
| In fine Silver case with key | „ | 60. |
| In fine Silver case keyless | „ | 70. |

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

## CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In open Crystal-faced German Silver case | Rs. | 25. |
| In Hunting cases ... ... ... ... | „ | 30. |
| In semi-Hunting ... ... ... ... | „ | 35. |

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent timekeepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

## FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

## TRUNKS, BAGS AND VALISES

EXTRA STOUT, BLACK OVERLANDS,

TO GO UNDER THE BERTHS OF

## P. & O. MAIL-STEAMERS, H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

| | Length 27 inch. | 30 inch. | 33 inch. | 36 inch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Gentlemen's Overland... | ...Credit Rs. 27 0 | Rs. 30 0 | Rs. 33 0 | Rs. 36 0 |
| | Cash...Rs. 24 6 | Rs. 27 0 | Rs. 29 12 | Rs. 32 8 |
| The Ladies' Overland, with Tray | ...Credit Rs. 32 0 | Rs. 35 0 | Rs. 38 0 | Rs. 41 0 |
| | Cash...Rs. 28 14 | Rs. 31 8 | Rs. 34 4 | Rs. 37 0 |

BLACK FOLDING RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUX,

Bound with leather, and strong leather-straps.

Length 24 inch. 27 inch. 30 inch.
Credit Rs. 25, Cash Rs. 22-8, Credit Rs. 27-8, Cash Rs. 24-12. Credit Rs. 30, Cash Rs. 27

SOLID LEATHER RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUX.

Length 24 inch. 27 inch. 30 inch.
Credit Rs. 45, Cash Rs. 40-8. Credit Rs. 50, Cash Rs. 45-0. Credit Rs. 55, Cash Rs. 49-8.

BLACK LEATHER GLADSTONE BAGS,

With expanding sides, and extra patent clasps.

Length 20 inch. 22 inch. 24 inch.
Credit Rs. 35, Cash Rs. 31-8. Credit Rs. 40, Cash Rs. 36. Credit Rs. 45, Cash Rs. 40-8.

BROWN LEATHER GLADSTONE BAGS.

Length 20 inch. 22 inch. 24 inch.
Credit Rs. 35, Cash Rs. 31-8. Credit Rs. 40, Cash Rs. 36. Credit Rs. 45, Cash Rs. 40-8

THE HARTINGTON HAND BAG.

In either black or brown leather lined with leather and nickel mounts.
Small Size—Credit Rs. 24, Cash 21-10. Large Size—Credit Rs. 27, Cash Rs. 24-6.

LADIES' BLACK LEATHER HAND-BAGS,

With nickel mount's, and outside Pocket, in assorted sizes, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15.

AIR-TIGHT JAPANNED UNIFORM CASES.

27 inch long, 12 inch wide, 7 inch high. Credit Rs. 22 Cash Rs. 19-14.
24 „ 12 „ 8 „ „ 22 „ 19-14.

LADIES' AIR-TIGHT JAPANNED DRESS-BOXES.

30 inch long, 19 inch wide, 19 inch high. Credit Rs. 35, Cash Rs. 31-8.

## WATSON & CO.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

AND

PERFORMING ANIMALS.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8,
At 9 o'clock.
MATINEE, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
At 3-30 p. m.,

For the convenience of Ladies and Families residing at at a distance.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION, TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

The UNANIMOUS verdict of the immense audience which assembled last evening in the MAMMOTH PAVILION on the Esplanade, as testified in the RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE which rewarded the efforts of each and all of our Star Artists, was that

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

is, without exception, the

LARGEST, BEST, AND MOST ELEGANTLY APPOINTED EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMBINATION

which has ever visited Bombay.

AT EVERY PERFORMANCE

THE GREAT SENSATION!

MR. LORENZ JOHNSON'S

WONDERFUL AND EXCITING PERFORMANCE in the den of ferocious

ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS!

FOUR (4) GREAT CLOWNS,

HEADED BY

JAMES HOLLOWAY,

THE DROLLEST AND MOST AMUSING ENGLISH CLOWN OF THE PRESENT AGE.

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE CHIARINI,

The King of Horse-Trainers, will intro

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.

THE information in Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday's date from London regarding Stocks, Cotton, &c., has already been noticed, and we now only report on such movements as have not already been dealt with.

Another payment of £50,000 into the Bank of England is reported, and it is evident that funds are now steadily tending towards the bank. In Metals a decline of 10s. per ton is quoted in Wallanoo Copper, and 5s. per ton in Hard Spelter. Coffee is unaltered. Ceylon Cocoanut-oil is 10s. per ton lower, Cochin unchanged. Rapeseed is firm and partially dearer, but other Seeds are as previously quoted.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at H. O. | Dec. | Rs. | 4,20,279 |
| Do. do. Branches | Inc. | ,, | 1,46,138 |
| Other Deposits | Inc. | ,, | 79,153 |
| Government Securities | Dec. | ,, | 2,93,322 |
| Loans | Inc. | ,, | 1,75,835 |
| Bills Discounted | Dec. | ,, | 86,826 |
| Cash with Correspondents | Dec. | ,, | 3,95,638 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Inc. | ,, | 1,21,374 |

These movements are too insignificant in amount to exercise any effect on the market ; but it is worthy of notice that, so far as they go, they show no increase in the ordinary trade demand for money. The bank's Cash Balance is no doubt very small ; but so long as there is no greater pressure than at present, the fact does not of itself necessarily mean a higher rate of discount.

EXCHANGE to-day has again been very erratic in its movements, affording further proof, if such were needed, that it is impossible to calculate with any degree of certainty the course things may take from one hour to another. We opened in the morning with rather a weaker appearance and a partial decline of 1-32d. from Saturday's closing rates. On demand the best rate named by the banks for drawing was 1s. 7¾d., and there were buyers of 3 months' credits at 1s. 8 5-32d., at which business was done. Calcutta advices, however, showing no decline there, a steadier feeling became apparent, and during the afternoon an advance of 3-32d. has been established all round. The reaction is no doubt attributable in some measure to the rapidity of the previous decline, but something is also due to the practical look the Paris Conference is now beginning to assume. Universal bi-metallism may not result ; but from the way the leading Powers are responding to the invitation, there is a growing belief that something may be arrived at which may have a material effect on the future of the metal. Closing rates to-day are :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 7 31-32d. | per rupee. | |
| Do. telegraphic | 1s. 7 15-16d. | ,, | |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 8 3-32d. | ,, | |
| Credits, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 8 ¼d. | ,, | |
| Documents, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 8 9-32d. | ,, | |
| Francs, 3 ,, ,, | 2f. 14c. | ,, | |

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par, 60 days' sight at 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened strong, and rapidly advanced until prices reached Rs. 100⅝ for Fours and Rs. 109⅜ for Fours-and-a-half. These figures, however, brought out sellers, and at the close there are not buyers at better than the half in both cases.

SHARES.—The market remains very quiet, and the few movements noticeable are mostly in favour of buyers. Banks are unaltered, and in Press Companies the only change is a decline of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving shares as a general rule are unaltered, but Dhurrumseys have declined Rs. 30, Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 5, and Oriental Rs. 2½ per share.

COTTON has been a very irregular market to-day. To begin with, buyers reduced their prices about Rs. 2 per candy, and on this basis some business was done in distant Omras. Later on, however, rates hardened slightly, and at the close we do not call the decline more than a partial rupee. The following are prices :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Good Omra, March | delivery | .... | Rs. | 205 | per candy. |
| F. G. F. ,, | ,, | .... | ,, | 189 | ,, |
| G. F. ,, | ,, | .... | ,, | 178 | ,, |
| Good Broach, ,, | ,, | .... | ,, | 225 | ,, |
| Good Dholleras, April | ,, | .... | ,, | 200 | ,, |
| F. G. F. do | do | .... | ,, | 190 | ,, |
| G. F. do | do | .... | ,, | 180 | ,, |

SEEDS and WHEAT continue firm at unchanged prices.

FREIGHTS are quiet, but not quotably altered. For Liverpool 26s. 3d. is still the ready rate, and 32s. 6d. for early April.

PIECE-GOODS are very quiet still, and there is really no alteration in the position.

COALS are dull ready, but steady for distant arrivals.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Am't. | Paid up. | Last Dividend | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 5 p.ct. | 735 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 770 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 640 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £. | £. | | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 10 | all | 3 do. | 135 |
| Chart'd Bank I. & C. | 40,000 | 20 | all | 6 do. | 275 |
| Chart'd Mercantile | 30,000 | 25 | all | 6 do. | 280 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank | 40,000 | 28¾ | all | 8 do. | 550 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 25 | 12½ | 5 do. | 107 |
| Oriental Bank | 60,000 | 25 | all | 5 do. | 286 |

### PRESS COMPANIES

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 50 | | 1,075 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 p.ct. | | 425 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 132 p.s. | | 1,100 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 2,400 | 2,300 | 375 | | 1,975 |
| Bellary | 625 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | p. s. | 530 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co | 600 | 500 | all | 40 | | 435 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.. | 1,400 | 250 | all | 10 | | 60 |
| Colaba Press Co | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 50 | | 850 |
| Dholleras Press and Ginning Co | 500 | 300 | all | 100 | | 200 |
| East India Press Co | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1000 | | 1,025 |
| Fort Press Co | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 300 | p.s. | 2,550 |
| French Press Co | 300 | 500 | all | 45 | p.s. | 455 |
| Sind Press Co | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | | 460 |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | 15 | p. s. | 337½ |
| New Indian Press | 1,000 | 350 | 350 | | 14 | 137½ |
| Prince of W. Press | 120 | ..... | 1,500 | | 75 | 1,200 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co | 100 | 1,000 | 750 | | 100 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon Press Co | 300 | 500 | 500 | | 25 | 450 |
| Volkart's Press Co | 450 | 1,000 | all | | 50 | 530 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frere Land | 7,500 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 325 |
| Mazagon Land, &c | 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .. | 385xd. |
| New Colaba Co | 4,000 | 3,000 | 3,625 | 30 | 800 |
| Port Canning Co | 6,000 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 10 | 205 |

* For distribution.

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | .. | £20 | 218-3-0 | 5 p. ct | 310 |
| Do. New £20 shares. | .. | £20 | 130-14-6 | do | 26 |
| Ditto .... | .. | £20 | 65-7-3 | do | 72 |
| Ditto .... | .. | £20 | 21-13-1 | do | 32 |
| B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do | 1,000 |
| Do. New £15 Shares. | .. | £18 | 196-5-15 | do | 265 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Parklands, 1,133 tons, Captain G. H. Tyne, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Simoon, 1,350 tons, Captain C. Straker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (4th Feb.), with a cargo of 2,513 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE steamer Wlodivostock, 678 tons, Captain P. S. Vornuff, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Wlodivostock (4th Feb.), via Nagasake, Singapore and Colombo with a general cargo and eleven first class and 41 deck passengers.

THE steamer Glaucus, 876 tons, Captain Gayland, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Newcastle (28th Jan.) brought a cargo of 1,500 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. John Marshall.

THE steamer Allice Otto, 817 tons, Captain G. H. Oliver, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Newcastle (22nd Jan.) brought a cargo of 1,284 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee.

THE steamer Adirondack, 1,302 tons, Captain G. Watson, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Newcastle (31 Jan.) brought a cargo of 2,200 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Volkart Brothers.

THE steamer Propitious, 1,164 tons, Captain John Douglas, arrived in harbour aesterday from Sunderland (30th Jan.) with a cargo of 2,095 tons coals and railway sleepers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Volkart Brothers.

THE steamer Tylgia, 963 tons, Captain J. Kemp, which arrived in harbour on 5th instant from Glasgow via Liverpool, brought the following cargo :—85 packages thread; 90 cases whisky, 24 cases umbrellas, 92 bales twist, 870 packages piece-goods, 210 boxes soap, 43 packages colors and points, 87 cases wine and spirits, 6,000 bricks, 20 packages varnish, and 134 casks cement, 55 packages porter, 45 cases medicines, 12 bundles lead sheets, 128 boxes tin plates, 3,419 bundles hoopiron and many packages merchandise. The vessels consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

## ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Wlodivostock (s) | Vornuff | Wlodivostock, Feb. 4 |
| 7 | Propitious (s) | Douglass | Sunderland, Jan. 30. |
| | Simoon (s) | Straker | Liverpool, Feb. 4. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Enterprise | Lewis | Madras. |
| | Cosmo | Thompson | Gopalpore. |
| | Parklands (s) | Tyne | Dunkirk. |

The steamer Tylgia, to Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 3 Maharaj (s) ..... Burleigh .... Colombo, Feb. 2.
Chin (s) ..... Sanders .... Bombay, Feb. 20.
Gl (s) ..... Whfield. Forsaith .... Bombay, Jan. 18.

DEPARTURES.

March. 3.—Steamers Culna and Victoria. A. ship (showed T. P. B. M.)

## MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 4 Shalegoda (s) ..... Calcutta.
Bancora (s) ..... Calcutta.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Deepdale (s)—116 bales wool, Bumeehund Fuckerchund ; 80 bales wool, Motee Jetha ; 43 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 600 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 93 bales hemp, Lalljee Naranjee ; 208 bales cotton, Wamonraw Govindjee.

Dunfillan—3522 cwts myrabollams, Goculdass Jethanee ; 37 bales cotton waste, M. M. Mody and Co.

Trentham Hall (s)—194½ cwts myrabollams Khuttow Ludha ; 526 cwts castor seed, Owen and Okell ; 282 cwts wheat, Moostakally Didarally ; 560 cwts wheat, Anundjee Luckmedass ; 416½ cwts myrabolams, Jewandass Vuhubdass ; 1,200 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co ; 300 cwts coir yarn, Soonderdass Govindjee ; 225 cwts myrabollams, Vussonjee Veerjee ; 675 cwts myrabollams Dewjee Premjee ; 375 cwts wheat, Assaria Luckmowey ; 18 bales cotton, Oodoveejee Purmanund ; 62 bales cotton, Raosee Amerchund ; 200 bales hemp, Toolseedas Enderjee ; 825 cwts myrabalams, Soorjee Vusonjee.

FOR LONDON.

James Drake (s)—800 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 72 cwts ginger, Luckmedass Narendass ; 800 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co ; 132 bags Colombo roots, Dayall Moorarjee ; 7 bales skins, Shuriffbhoy Jaffer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

John David (s)— 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Mongolia (s)— 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

John David (s)—600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Mongolia (s)—250 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzier and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Alpine (s)—100 cwts wheat and 280 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 712½ cwts gingellyseed, Tychjee and Co.
Mary Tantham (s)—3300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Vickham (s)—8,350 cwts gingellyseed, 1,269½ cwts poppyseed and 4,050 cwts graundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 800 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Alice D. Cooper—500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Madras (s)—10 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mongolia (s) 10 cases silk, David Sassoon and Co; 25 boxes preserves, Hajee Moosa Hasson; 73½ cwts caffee E. L. Mooichund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy (s)—210 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 29 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co ; 24 cwts turmeric 1½ cwts horns and 2 bales twist, Hajee Jackeria Sali Mahomed.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy (s) —9 cases sharkfins, Cassum Bhimjee ; 35 cases sharkfins, Dataralee Nowjee ; 35 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Jan Mahomed ; 10 cases fishmaws 1½ cwts horns and 259 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 51 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 281 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 14 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 19 bales twist, Vulubass Manchund ; 32 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 90 bales twist, Hajee Essae Ellias ; 115 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 70 bales cotton, Nemchund Vussonjee ; 125 bales twist, H. Jan Mahomed A. Khaluck ; 32 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co ; 88 bales cotton ; Hajee Abdool Noor Mahomed and Co ; 40 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

## HIGH COURT.—MARCH 8.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

200-80—J. C. Cama—Gungajee Kakoo Gadday vs Raghoozill and another—Balkrishna and R.—Part heard.
39-80—H. Bicknell—Motecbai vs Cooverbai and others—J. Macfarlane.
415-80—Payne and G—Premjee Heerjee and others vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee—Prescot and W.
37-80—Smith and F.—Meghjee Dossa vs Dadumeya Dosmahomed—R. M. Sayani.
171-80—Muljee and B—Bhowanibhoy Ramjee vs Premchund Roychund—Smith and F.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

43-81—Pestonjee K.—Eljee Oomersey and others vs Bhowanishunker Soobram.
66-81—Prescot and W.—The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Essa Ahmed.
69-81—Payne and G.—Jetha Akba and others vs W. A. Crisp.

Motion.

147-80—Payne and G—Shaik Abdoolla bin Khuliffa and another vs Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa and others—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

126-80—Nanu and H.—Framjee Sorabjee Wadia vs Ardesir Ookerjee.
11-81—R. M. Sayani—Thacker Dossa Morarjee vs Chatoorbhoy Jewraj—M. H. Khan.

Long Causes.

318-80—R. M. Sayani—(for pauper) Shaik Yuzeer Saheb bin Abba vs Bebunbai—Venayekrao H.
99-76—A. F. Turner—Ashabai and others vs Chawakara Killitoe Koot Ally Kaka and others—Tobin and R and Balkrishna and B.
539-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Jaitha Runchord and others vs. Pandoorung Annajee Kakutum—M. H. Khan.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 6.

Ramsey, Quarter-Master, 14th Hussars, on duty, from Bangalore.
O'Dowd, Major and Pay Master, 14th Hussars, on duty, from Bangalore.
Hasting, Lieut., S. C., on leave, from Vellore.

MARCH 7.

LeGeyt, Lieut.-Col., Pol. Dept., on leave, from Palunpur.
Gonne, Lieut.-Col., 17th Lancers, on duty, from Mhow.

## THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, March 7, 1881.

THE following Government Resolution is published for general information :—

Military Department, No. 1,275.
Volunteer Corps—Carriage.
Bombay Castle, 4th March, 1881.

Resolution of Government in the Public Works Department, No. 405, dated 22nd February, 1881.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Circular No. 3, dated 24th January, 1881.

ARMY CIRCULAR.

Military Department, Fort William the 30th November, 1880, Clause 159, General Regulations, Volunteer Corps.

Form of certificate or pass required from Volunteers travelling by railway in the next higher class of carriage than that for which they purchase tickets.

With advertence to para III, Clause 100, Indian Army Circulars 1880, all Volunteers proceeding on duty (under circumstances not entitled them to a Government passage Warrant) such as when attending match shooting, drills, &c., &c., are allowed to travel on State Railways and on the East Indian Railway in the next higher class of carriage. (Officers only are to travel 1st class with second class tickets, and all other ranks 2nd class with 3rd class tickets,) than that for which they purchase tickets, on their producing *on each occasion* a certificate or pass in the following form, signed by their Commanding Officer :—

No. Station and Date.

To
The Station Master.....Railway.
Certified that (rank).....(Name).....
Corps.....is proceeding under orders or upon the business of his Corps, and is entitled to conveyance from.....to.....in a.....class railway carriage, on payment of.....class fare.
Officer Commanding.....Corps.

2. It is not necessary that Volunteers should be in uniform to avail themselves of this concession.

W. M. LEES, Colonel,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RESOLUTION :—To be communicated to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, and State Railway Administrations, for information and guidance.

2. The Agents of the Railway Companies should be requested to report whether the same rule and form as have been adopted on State Railways and on the East Indian Railway, will be accepted by the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies.

Resolution to be communicated to the Department concerned, with reference to Government Resolution No. 1,815, dated 3rd April 1880.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

To the Officer Commanding Bombay Volunteers, &c.

2. The following having joined, are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to companies as follows :—

No. 1,321, Vol. J. O'Connel to A. Company.
,, 1,322, ,, D. Scully, ,, H. ,,
,, 1,323, ,, D. Donovan, ,, H. ,,

The usual Adjutants parade will take place on Wednesday next, the 9th instant, in front of the Gymkhana at 6-30 a. m.

All members are requested to attend.

Dress—White uniform, with helmets, arms, and accoutrements.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Feb. 26.

The list of widows and children of officers and men killed in the Afghan War, &c., called for in G. O. C. C. dated 20th Jan., 1881, page 53, is only required in the cases of European officers and soldiers, and not as regards native soldiers. Comdg. officers of native regiments who have included native soldiers or their families in their lists already rendered, need not forward amended ones, as they will be corrected in the Adjt Genl's Office.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th N. I.—Lieut. C. E. Wyncoll, 88th Foot, attached to the 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, whose services have been placed at the C.-in-C.'s disposal, to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation.

45th N. I.—Lieut. J. M. A. Retallick, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Capt. R. J. Waller, promoted.

4th Goorkhas.—Lieut. H. J. Bolton, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Mainwaring, promoted.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer of a S. C. probationer :—

1st Goorkhas.—Lieut. C. H. Powell, from the 40th N. I. to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation.

Under instructions from the House Guards, the name of Capt. F. H. T. Curtis, 1-25th Foot, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the rgimental depot.

The undermentioned candipates passed the lower standard in Hindustanee on the dates specified :—

Bigde-Surgn. J. Ferguson, and Surgn. Major B. Lane, A. M. D ; Capt. W. F. Wilson, 90th Foot ; Sugrn. J. Clarke, M. D., L. M. D. ; Lieut. N. W. H. DuBoulay, R. A ; P. Schlettler, and J. B. Edwards, 2-8th Foot ; and P. E. C. Sheehan, 90th Foot ; 2nd Lieuts. A. Fuller, 34th and W. R. Little, 88th Foot Hospital ; Apprentice R. G. Chew, Sub-Medl. Dept. ; Sergt. T. Beck, and Private J. Martin, 34th Foot ; Lieut. H. James, 57th Foot on probation, 4th N. I.

The following officers of the A. M. D. serving in the Bengal command, who have completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the present trooping season, for duty with troops as may be required :—

Surgn. Major S. B. Roe, G. C. Gribbon, T. H. Wade, O. Owen, and G. J. Gibson.

The following order is confirmed as a very temporary measure :—

31st N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 31st Jan., 1881, appointing Lieut. J. L. O'Bryen, Wing Officer and Adjt. to officiate as 2nd in Comd. in addition to his other duties, vice Major F. Tweddell, on furlough, here ing be no other qualified officer available.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Bgde. Order, dated the 5th Feb., directing Col. H. Alexander, 1st Dragoon Guards, to assume command of the station, with effect from the 6th idem, consequent on the departure of the Lieut.-Genl. Comdg. the division on inspection duty.

Mooltan Bgde. Order, dated the 5th Feb., appointing Capt. S. D. Turnbull, Squdn. Officer and Offg. Squdn. Comdr. 15th Bengal Cavalry, to the command of the depôt 8th Bengal Cavalry, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, proceeding to join headquarters 8th Bengal Cavalry at Kandahar.

Lucknow Bgde. Order, dated the 11th Feb., directing Col. J. E. Cordner, R. A., on return from inspection duty, to assume command of the station as senior officer present.

Morar Station order, dated the 14th Feb., directing Col. A. W. Twiss, R. A., to assume command of the station of Morar and of Fortress Gwalior, during the absence of the Bdgr.-Genl. Comdg. the district on inspection duty.

Dinapore Station Order, dated the 29th Jan., appointing Lieut. Col. J. May, Genl. List Infantry, to the command of the depôt 3rd N. I. and detachment 18th N. I.

Southern Afghanistan Field Force Order, dated the 31st Jan., appointing Lieut. C. R. Phillipps, 19th Bombay N. I., Station Staff Officer at Sibi, with effect from the 14th idem, in addition to his other duties.

2-2nd Foot.—Battn. Order, dated the 2nd Feb., appointing Lieut. A. Elias to officiate as Qr-Mr., in addition to his other duties, vice Pulsford, on sick leave to England, with effect from the 26th Nov. 1880.

1-5th Fusiliers.—Regtl. Order, dated the 22nd Sept. 1880, making the following officiating appointments :—

Lieut. P. F. Lambert to officiate as Interpreter to the battalion, with effect from the 25th July, 1880, vice Capt. (Bt. Major) H. H. Taylor, proceeded on leave.

Lieut. J. W. Malet to officiate as Interpreter to the battalion, with effect from the 6th Sept. 1880, vice Lambert, proceeded on leave.

2-22nd Foot.—Regtl. Order dated 14th Feb. appointing Capt. J. S. G. Wolseley a member of the committee of paymastership, vice Capt A. Stuart, proceeded to England on medical certificate.

11th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 5th Feb., appointing Lieut. W. K. Downes, Offg. Qr.-Mr., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. V. A. Schalch, proceeded to join the Sonthal Force.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

17th Lancers.—Capt J. C. Duke, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

24th Foot.—Lieut. A. B. Ridley, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

65th Foot.—Capt. M. L. Elliot, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., 1881, on private affairs.

73rd Foot.—Lieut. P. J. Melvill, (Offg. Wing Officer on probation 2nd N. I.,) to Calcutta, from the 11th Feb. to the 15th June, 1881, to study the native languages.

8th N. I.—Lieut. W. G. Mansel, (Staff Corps,) to remain at Calcutta, from the 10th March to the 7th June, 1881, on private affairs, under rule 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875, in extension of privilege leave, from the 10th Dec., 1880, to the 9th March, 1881, granted by the Genl. Officer Comdg. Rawal Pindi Division.

40th N. I.—Lieut. B. Briscoe, (Staff Corps,) to Lucknow, Nain Tal and adjacent hills, from the 8th Feb to the 7th June, on medical certificate, under rule 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875 ; the first two months to be on full pay and allowances under subsidiary rule III.

On the recommendation of a medical board 2nd Lieut. C. J. E. A. McArthur, 1-25th Foot, is granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for nine months from date of embarkation.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

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Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DOWNES—March 6th, the wife of Mr. T. A. Downes H. M.'s Customs Department, of a son.
SEDGWICK—March 5th, at Mount Nepean, Malabar Hill, the wife of Francis W. Sedgwick, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1881.

THE court-martial on Major Currie has ended in the complete exoneration of that officer from the charges preferred against him. The essence of those charges was that the officer in question had shown cowardice during the action of Maiwand, and in the retreat after the battle. It was alleged against him that when ordered by General Nuttall to charge the enemy, so as to relieve the infantry, then hard pressed, he failed to deliver the charge home directly to his front, but, instead, avoided the mass of the enemy and fell only upon a small body of men ; so that the charge had no effect. In the second place, it was alleged that when subsequently ordered by General Burrows to charge and save the infantry from destruction, he made no effort to comply with the order ; and thirdly, that when during the retreat he was ordered to succour the rear guard, he remained with the troops required for other duty at a distance from the enemy, instead of going to the post of honour. The same alleged facts as those herein indicated were adduced to substantiate a second charge, the essence of which was that Major Currie had failed to exert himself, first, to obey the order of General Nuttall ; second, to rouse his men to a sense of their duty in order to comply with the order of General Burrows ; and third, with having detailed Lieut. Geogehan for duty with the rear guard, instead of going there himself. For the prosecution, General Nuttall, General Burrows, and Lieut. Monteath were called to prove these charges. General Nuttall was the principal witness in the case. And it is not too much to say that when his evidence had been given, it became clear that the trial could have but one result, namely, the acquittal of the prisoner. Neither he nor General Burrows deposed to a single fact tending to establish what was the gravamen of the charge against the prisoner—that he was guilty of cowardice in the field. And certainly the evidence of Lieut. Monteath was equally far from establishing that charge. General Nuttall, in his evidence-in-chief, stated that at about half-past two o'clock on the day of the battle the Ghazis came on in masses upon the Grenadiers. The position of affairs being critical, he ordered the cavalry to form in line, and to attack to the front, he himself leading the charge. But he had not gone very far, when he saw that the cavalry had gone off to his right, and then closed with some Ghazis just by the Grenadiers. These Ghazis were, he said, a small body. They were cut up by the cavalry, but, of course, the main body was not touched. The cavalry then returned, all in confusion, the Sind Horse being mixed up with the 3rd Bombay Cavalry. At this time General Nuttall stated that Major Currie was "riding quietly" along, and was not making any effort to rally the men. The cavalry re-formed when they crossed a nullah. It is clear that on this evidence, even as it stands, unsifted by cross-examination, the charge of cowardice is not even colourably supported. At the most Major Currie was chargeable with not exerting himself to rally his men. Under his cross-examination General Nuttall stated that about 260 sabres of the 3rd Cavalry went into action ; that of these about a hundred were disabled or killed by the artillery fire before the infantry was broken ; that when the charge was ordered the battle was evidently lost ; that the behaviour of the officers and the cavalry during three hours of severe artillery fire was splendid, and could not be surpassed ; and that after the charge the cavalry retired at a walk. He also stated that in addition to the masses of the enemy in front, which this small body of cavalry was directed to charge, there were some three thousand or four thousand on the left front, and other bodies on the right. It appeared that the Sind Horse, like the remnant of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, also swerved to the right, instead of delivering home the charge upon the mass of the enemy in front. General Nuttall's was the only evidence produced by the prosecution with regard to this first instance of the alleged "cowardice" of Major Currie on the battle-field, and from the epitome which we have just given of its leading points, the reader can judge by himself how far it went to substantiate that grave charge.

In respect to the second instance of alleged misbehaviour before the enemy, we have the evidence of both General Nuttall and General Burrows. General Nuttall stated that General Burrows came up to him while the cavalry were retiring as just described, and asked if he could not form up the cavalry and charge. As we shall presently see, General Burrows had an instant before, while riding close to the 3rd Cavalry, shouted to that regiment, and to Major Currie, to charge. But according to his statement, Major Currie had paid no attention to the order. When General Nuttall was asked to form up and charge, he did not endeavour to carry out the order. He told General Burrows that he "had failed to get the men to the front, that they were retiring on the guns, and I would rally them there, if possible." Now, it is clear that even had Major Currie heard General Burrows's order to him to charge—and he denies having heard it—his non-fulfilment of that order cannot be fairly taken as a proof of cowardice or incapacity, seeing that General Nuttall himself saw, and stated at the time, that under the circumstances it was impossible to bring the handful of cavalry into order before they reached the nullah and the guns, upon which they were retiring. General Burrows's evidence as to what took place at this time does not incriminate Major Currie a whit more than that of General Nuttall. He describes the advance of the enemy in force at about two o'clock, the Ghazis being on the right front ; the native infantry first, then the 66th, rolled up, the whole forming a mass of panic-stricken men. All efforts to rally them, and induce them to stand and re-form, being useless, he thereupon, being without a staff officer or orderly, galloped off to the cavalry, hoping to get them to charge across the front of the infantry to clear off the Ghazis. He first came to the 3rd Light Cavalry, while that regiment was retiring at a walk, Major Currie leading it. He galloped up and shouted to the regiment to charge, at the same time waiving his sword. The men nearest him, he said, made a half-movement towards him ; but Major Currie edged away to the other side. At that instant he caught sight of General Nuttall with the 3rd Sind Horse about 150 yards beyond Major Currie's regiment. General Burrows put spurs to his horse, and going forward at a gallop towards General Nuttall, passed close to Major Currie, and gave him the order to charge. "There was nothing to prevent Major Currie from hearing. We were away from the enemy, and there was no noise or confusion sufficient, in my opinion, to prevent his hearing me." But, he added, that there was noise, for the enemy were not very far off. Major Currie, he said, did not in any way endeavour to carry out the order thus conveyed ; but he admitted that when passing that officer at a gallop he did not check his horse, to make sure of the order being heard. As has been said, Major Currie denied having heard the order ; and none of the other officers heard it. In cross-examination General Burrows stated that he had no desire to question Major Currie's veracity. "If he says he was not near, and did not hear me, I will admit that he neither saw nor heard me." But he proceeded to add that if Major Currie "had his wits about him and was an efficient officer"—no doubt Major Currie would have heard him. The prisoner properly objected that this was a fresh charge—that of being an inefficient officer—which was quite distinct from that which he was called upon to answer. General Burrows, when cross-examined, admitted that he had not blamed General Nuttall for not having organised a charge when directed to do so, under the identical circumstances, and almost at the same instant, when Major Currie got the same order, or was supposed to have received the same order, which he was placed upon his trial for not endeavouring to carry out. "Why should I," said the prisoner, "more than General Nuttall, have made an effort? Did he give you any assistance ?" To that question General Burrows, after a long pause, answered, "I really cannot say. I consider Major Currie was bound to make an effort." But he failed to give any explanation why the same effort should not have been expected from General Nuttall, whom he absolved from blame in the matter.

With regard to the third allegation of misbehaviour before the enemy, namely, that Major Currie instead of going himself to the post of hon

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

## THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Latest advices from the Cape state that continual heavy rains which prevail in the Transvaal have caused a suspension of military operations.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Natal stating that Sir Evelyn Wood has had an interview with Mr. Joubert, and that an eight days' armistice has been agreed to.

## SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The *Morning Post* publishes a paragraph stating that Sir Garnet Wolseley is to receive a peerage.

## EARTHQUAKE AT ISCHIA.

VIENNA, MARCH 7.

A serious earthquake, causing great destruction and the loss of upwards of one hundred lives, has occurred at Ischia.

### THE BI-METALLIC CONFERENCE.

Austria has accepted an invitation to take part in the Bi-metallic Conference which is to be held in Paris, and which meets on the 19th April.

## UNITED STATES MINISTRY.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6.

Mr. James Gillespie Blaine has been appointed Secretary of State to the United States.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 6.

Delegates from the Porte have conferred with the Ambassadors of the Great Powers.

### THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Bombay mails of the 17th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Oakdale left here to-day.

ADEN, MARCH 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed weak. Surats Irregular.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 43 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 84 |
| 4½ do. do. | 90⅜ |
| 3 ● do. Consols for account | 99⅜ |
| 5 do. French Rente, 1872 ●● | 120 |
| Bar Silver | 52 |

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Menzaleh and Sestos.
Departure—Malabar.

THE Currie court-martial came to an end yesterday. On the court re-assembling, Major Currie, before calling witnesses for the defence, read a statement, in which he declared, with reference to the allegation that he had neglected to charge the enemy as ordered, that when the charge was ordered there were masses of the enemy in all directions. He received no distinct order, but he charged, cleared off and cut up the mass of the enemy that was pressing most closely on the infantry at the time, and so saved numbers of the Grenadiers from destruction. The battle was lost when the charge was ordered, and the infantry and artillery were in full retreat. He also asserted that he never received the alleged order to charge from General Burrows in the second instance, and until the enquiry was held at Kandahar he had not even heard it stated that such an order had been given. With respect to his conduct in going with the troop which formed an escort to General Burrows, instead of going to the rear guard, he said that he did so because he saw no fighting was going on with the rear guard, and as Captain Mayne was wounded, he considered he was where duty called him, and in the post of honour. Colonel Anderson, who commanded the 1st Grenadiers at Maiwand, deposed that the cavalry charge had a decided effect in assisting the infantry. Captain Mayne, of the 3rd Light Cavalry, gave evidence to the effect that the charge swept off and cut up a body of Ghazis who were closely pursuing the 1st Grenadiers and cutting them down in the ranks. He declared emphatically that Major Currie was close to him for three hours under a heavy fire, and that he (the Major) was very cool and collected. Major Currie showed no symptoms of alarm whatever during the the battle or the retreat. Lieutenant Reid and Trumpeter DeSouza having given evidence, the court was cleared, in order that the advisability or otherwise of hearing further witnesses for the defence might be considered. The court decided that further evidence was unnecessary, and found that Major Currie was "not guilty" of the charges preferred against him. Major Currie afterwards received the congratulations of the officers composing the court.

MRS. PARTRIDGE desires to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of Rs. 50 from "S. H. Ph., Ahmedabad," towards the fund for providing homeward-bound wives and children of soldiers with warm clothing.

MR. MARTIN WOOD, late editor of the *Bombay Review*, and formerly of the *Times of India*, who is well known in Bombay as a journalist and as secretary of the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, has been elected a member of the Cobden Club.

THE completing the launch of the new marine survey steamer Investigator has necessarily been postponed until the next spring tides, as the present tides have fallen so low that the professional officers deem it advisable not to run any risk whatever of injury to the ship. The Constructor, the Master Builder, and his assistant are unremitting in their endeavours to ensure the thorough success of the next attempt.

NO. 1 MOUNTAIN BATTERY, at present *en route* from Poona to relieve No. 2 Mountain Battery, stationed at Thal Chotiali, Gundakinduff, and Shorawak, in Afghanistan, has been ordered to halt at Jacobabad until further orders. The scarcity of forage on the line of communication has necessitated the above order.

WE regret to learn from a Rangoon paper that the Bishop of Rangoon met with an accident on the 21st ultimo, on his way from Tounghoo to the Karen Hills. The pony on which he was mounted shied and threw him, and his Lordship was severely shaken. Later advices, dated February 22, state that the Bishop was then progressing satisfactorily. "He received the sacrament yesterday, and is allowed to sit up for a short time to-day. Anxiety on his account is much lessened."

THE official North-West Provinces weather and crops report for the week ended the 2nd instant states:—Slight rain fell in several districts. Weather cloudy. Hail has done some damage in Aligarh. The rabi harvest has begun in places, and has lessened the pressure of distress. Prices have risen in Cawnpore; elsewhere they are stationary. Slight fever and small-pox in Sitapur; a few cases of cholera in Allahabad; measles disappearing. With these exceptions, the general health is good. Cattle-disease continues in Jhansi, Kumaun, and Lucknow.

FEW persons could have expected that at this late period of our occupation of the Andaman Islands a new tribe would have been discovered within a few miles of our principal settlement. Such, however, appears from the last report on the administration of the Islands to have been the case. The Jarawas, so these strange people are called, are represented as a very timid race, though they are held in unaccountable terror by the other Andamanese. Their language is said to be entirely different from that of the friendly Andamanese, as also are their weapons. During the past year opportunity was taken of their having attacked a friendly Andaman encampment to capture one old man and some women and children of the tribe, who, after being brought into Port Blair and conciliated with presents, were allowed to return to their forests; but very little seems to be yet known of the Jarawas.

THE rain which has fallen pretty generally throughout the Punjab has also fallen very plentifully in Kashmir, and has relieved the great anxiety which had been felt concerning the probable failure of the crops in the valley.

ADVICES from Kabul to the Lahore paper report the purchase of jewellery and precious stones to a large extent by the Ameer. Sirdar Abdul Aziz Khan has gone in command of the force of four guns, two regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry sent to Kandahar.

ON the final withdrawal of the troops from the Khyber, which we have already stated takes place between the 15th and 18th instant, the *Civil and Military Gazette* states it has been decided that it will not be worth while to remove the materials of buildings in the Khyber to Peshawar, nor will it be advisable to increase the number of Jezailchis to look after their preservation. Under these circumstances, only such buildings as may be deemed unnecessary to leave standing will be dismantled and the materials sold; and all others will be made over intact to the charge of the Khyber headmen, who, under a clause in their agreement, are responsible for their being left uninjured.

IT is with great reluctance that the *Indian Mirror* feels constrained to observe that the invidious distinctions made by Nawab Abdul Lutif Khan, both as to size of tickets and the hour of attendance, in the invitations issued to the European and native gentry of the city for the last annual *Conversazione* of the Mahomedan Literary Society at the Town Hall, have given cause for grave offence to a large and most important section of the native community. Although the *Mirror* entertains personally a high opinion of Nawab Abdul Lutif, still in its capacity as public journalist, it is left no option but to avow its surprise that, with his great knowledge of the world and his experience of the extreme sensitiveness of natives on the slightest points of social etiquette, he should, even through inadvertence, have committed so grave a solecism. The distinction was brought to the paper's notice by a correspondent; and on enquiry the editor finds that the complaint was not only correct, but that it was also very general. Whatever reasons may have influenced our distinguished fellow-citizen, Nawab Abdul Lutif," the *Mirror* further observes, "to take the step which has excited such general commotion, his own good sense will doubtless on reflection convince him that he has justly laid himself open, however unwittingly, to adverse criticism, and that he will see that it is not quite in good taste to have drawn a broad line of demarcation between the two leading sections of the Indian community, whom it should be the ambition of all statesmen and public-spirited citizens to bring together into closer and more harmonious relations in such public or private intercourse as is possible between them under the present conditions of native society." In conclusion, the *Mirror* is "sure that Nawab Abdul Lutif will take these remarks in the kindly spirit in which they are offered."

THE *Bombay Guardian* suggests that in addition to their own days of rest, Hindus and Mussulmans should enjoy that of the Christians:—A friend draws our attention to the work carried on by the Municipality of Bombay on Sunday, in the flagging of side-walks, &c., and asks if there is any reason why the Municipality should not imitate the action of Government and let the Sunday be a day of rest to those employed by them. We know of no reason why they should not, and several why they should. The fact that various religions are represented in the Municipality is not a reason for carrying on work on this day. There is nothing in Hinduism or Mahomedanism that forbids resting on the Sabbath day. The law of the Sabbath was given to primeval man before his separation into diverse tribes and nationalities. The Japanese are beginning to recognize the advantages connected with the Sabbath, and to adopt it, on the principle that whatever good thing foreigners have found out should be adopted.

"RUFLER" writes:—Ever since the Government began to take "precautions" against the Irish, I go about London with an ever-present consciousness of watchfulness. The police are watching the soldiers; the detectives are watching the police; Mr. Howard Vincent is watching the detectives; and I suppose Sir William Harcourt is watching Mr. Vincent.

*Cook's Excursionist* for February states:—"We have received letters from our representative in Bombay assuring us of the favourable manner in which he has been received, especially by residents of India with whom he has had the opportunity of coming in contact, and who express their appreciation of our idea of putting into operation such a system as will enable wealthy residents of India, Parsees and others, to visit Central Europe, England, &c."

*Vanity Fair* is shocked at the despotic doings of the Liberal Government:—It is instructive to note at this moment how despotic a true Radical always is. The history of the world has always taught this, and the events of the moment prove it. The Coercion Bill of the first Radical Government of England has outdone in stringency any previous one, and in spite of centuries of Tories and manacles the House of Commons has been coerced only twice—once by Cromwell and Colonel Pride, and yet again by Gladstone and Mr. Brand. The reason is obvious. The Radical is anxious to advance to the extreme of his theory at once and instantly; he hates and despises constitutional checks and existing restraints, and hastens to sweep these aside. But there and then arises disorder as his new ways do not always work at once and 'as he hoped, and this disorder can only be arbitrarily subdued; hence liberty having become license in a moment, despotic power must be called in in the cause of order. The reckless destruction of existing Government brings only anarchy, and the First Minister is in a moment changed into a dictator. When will the country learn that, in the progress of liberty, more haste is always followed by worse speed?

THE plan of the forthcoming electrical exhibition at Paris is being rapidly matured by M. Berger and M. Cochery. There will be several electric railways, including a line starting from the Place de la Concorde, and traversing the Champs-Elysées on a viaduct, then entering the Palais de l'Industrie, and terminating at the grand staircase in the western extremity of the nave. During part of its course it will also run through an artificial tunnel lighted by electric lamps. Messrs. Siemens Brothers will probably construct it, and the cost is expected to lie between 200,000 and 280,000 francs. The basement of the palace will be reserved for large machinery, such as dynamo-electric machines and prime movers; while the galleries of the first floor will be devoted to the innumerable applications of electricity which have been made in recent years to polite and common life. Apartments will be fitted up with call-bells, telephones, fire-alarms, &c., and illuminated by electric lamps in such a manner as to display to best advantage the merits of these contrivances. For the electric light provision has been made to supply 800 horse power of energy, and it is estimated that this will enable no less than 600 lamps to be lighted simultaneously. We observe that a proposal has been mooted in America to hold an international electrical exhibition there in 1882.

SAYS "The Chiel" in *Vanity Fair*:—When Davitt appeared in the gallery of the House of Commons for the last time, a warrant for his arrest in Ireland was in Dublin. Indeed Sir William Harcourt, when told that Davitt was present, could hardly believe the statement. When convinced that he had been correctly informed, he told Mr. Howard Vincent to sit by him and keep an eye on him, for what purpose I cannot guess. Mr. Labouchere, seeing the two together, with malicious humour determined to upset any little arrangement which the police might have made. Going to the gallery, therefore, he said, "How do you do, Mr. Davitt?" Then, after a pause, "You and your neighbour ought to know each other; allow me to introduce to you Mr. Howard Vincent, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department." The faces of both Mr. Vincent and Davitt must have been worth looking at. The strain of the forty-two hours' sitting was not without its effect on the heads of the majority. One eloquent official, as well known for his literary abilities as his advanced Liberalism, was, I am told, seen standing with one foot on the bench in front of him, exclaiming wildly, "Oh! that I had a sword in my hand!" and directing truculent glances towards the Obstructionists. There was also a very general fear that the Parnellites were provided with revolvers, and might perhaps in their excitement make use of them.

A RELIC of great interest has just been recovered by the Chicago Historical Society, through the kindness of Mr. James Gouchie, a Scottish shipbuilder, now residing at a village near Chicago. It is the original working plan from which was constructed the first vessel entirely propelled by steam which crossed the Atlantic. The ship in question, named the Royal William, was completed at Quebec in the year 1831. Two years later she sailed for London, making the trip in twenty-five days. Shortly afterwards the vessel was sold to the Spanish Government, and being converted into a man-of-war was the first steamship ever used in that capacity. The price paid for her was 10,000 dols. In this connexion it will not be out of place to recall the fact that in the year 1819 there sailed from Savannah a full-rigged ship named after that city, and having an engine and paddle-wheels, which were used in calm weather, but taken in when the sea was rough. This was the ship which so alarmed the British coast officers; as she neared the Channel, clouds of smoke were seen issuing from her, and the coast-guard, believing that the vessel was on fire, sent a Government cutter to her assistance.

## CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.

THE opening performance, given last evening, at this circus was excellent. With the exception of the "dress circle," the vast tent was crowded, and the proprietor has reason to congratulate himself upon the success of the performance. We hold over a detailed report.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6TH MARCH, 1881.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·840 |
| Temperature of the Air | 80·3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 71·3 |
| Dew Point | 67·3 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·650 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.) | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.). | 87·1 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 71·5 |
| General Direction of Wind* | N, NNE, ENE, ESE, WSW, W, WSW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 259. |

*From midnight to midnight.

## RESULT OF THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

### ACQUITTAL OF MAJOR CURRIE.

THE court re-assembled at the mess-house of the 25th N. I., Marine Lines.

Major Currie, before calling witnesses for the defence, read the following statement:—I do not propose at this stage of the proceedings to occupy the time of the court with a long statement, but shall merely state my answers to the charges that have been brought against me, and proceed to call evidence in proof. 1st. With reference to the first instance, I say that when the charge was ordered there were masses of the enemy in all directions, and we had no distinct orders, but charged in the direction indicated. I charged with my regiment as ordered, and cleared off and cut up the mass of the enemy that was pressing most closely on our infantry *and slaughtering at the time*, and I assert this charge saved numbers of the Grenadiers from destruction; and I would add that my regiment had been split up in detachments all the day, and never properly formed for the charge, some of the Sind Horse being mixed up with my men. When the charge was ordered the battle was lost, and the infantry and artillery in full retreat, and I was not in the power of a handful of exhausted cavalry to retrieve the fortunes of the day. With reference to the second instance, I say that I never received the alleged order to charge from General Burrows, nor did I see him at the time he states he gave the order; further, as far as I can learn, no one in the field heard him give the alleged order to charge, nor did I even hear that such an order was said to have been given by him until he stated it before the court of enquiry at Kandahar on the 10th and 11th September, 1880. With reference to the third instance, I say that when the two remaining troops of my regiment were ordered in different directions under their own European officers, I had no regiment to command. I considered it a matter of discretion which portion I should accompany, and as I could see that there was no fighting going on at the rear guard, I elected to ride with Captain Mayne's troop, he being wounded. I also conceived that in riding with the troop escorting General Burrows I was in a post of honour, and where my duty called me.

Col. Anderson was the first witness called for the defence, and he gave evidence as follows:—

Were you present at the battle of Maiwand, and in what capacity?

Witness—I was present, and commanded the 1st Grenadiers.

Had the cavalry charge any effect in assisting the infantry?

Witness—Yes, it had, decidedly so.

Was the body of Ghazis charged by the cavalry pressing on the Grenadiers?

Witness—Yes, very much so; close up to them.

Major Currie—I have no further questions to ask.

The Prosecutor—I should like to ask one question. Was the attack on your regiment continued by the Ghazis after the cavalry charge?

Witness—I could not tell. I was wounded there, and taken off the field.

Captain Mayne was then examined.

What was the general distribution of the 3rd Cavalry during the battle of Maiwand?

Witness—During the battle, or on the march?

During the battle.

Witness—There were the usual guard with the baggage, 50 sabres under Lieutenant Geogehan, who, after seeing the village cleared, were ordered to remain with the baggage. This was the first squadron. The second squadron, under my command, was escort to Major Blackwood's guns. I think about 120 men; rather strong, as I had some extra men that day. We remained with the guns until half an hour after the retreat began. The third squadron under Lieutenant Reid were on the left flank of our line of battle, not escorting any guns. I think there was another party under a native officer with the smooth-bore guns, but I am not certain.

Do you remember Major Blackwood ordering your squadron to close in on his guns?

Witness—Yes.

And shortly afterwards did you divide the escort to half on each side of these guns?

Witness—Yes, I complied with his orders; the right troop on the right, and the left troop on the left. There were four guns.

When the infantry were lying down in position were the guns moved to any more advantageous or safe position?

Witness—No.

Had the fighting line any supports or reserve?

Witness—None.

On the infantry breaking, did the remnant of the cavalry charge?

Witness—Yes.

About how many sabres of the 3rd Cavalry and Sind Horse?

Witness—I could not say for certain. I don't think the whole would have made more than about two squadrons.

Who commanded the cavalry that charged?

Witness—General Nuttall.

When the order was given to charge, please explain your position, and the position of the enemy, and what then took place?

Witness—Half an hour before the break took place, I had moved across to the left flank. There were a mass of Ghazis pressing on that flank, and behind them clouds of the enemy's cavalry—thousands. On that flank I found Lieut. Reid's squadron, some Sind Horse; they were firing a dismounted sowars. I had got no orders, so I did the same. Whilst thus engaged I heard shouting and noise behind me, and then I saw that our brigade was broken up.

The President—Do you mean your brigade?

Witness—The whole force. I saw the guns going back at a gallop, and the infantry in full retreat, with the Ghazis after them. I saw General Nuttall pointing in the direction along the rear of our retreating infantry—the proper front. He shouted out "form a line here." I mounted my men and wheeled my troop about. The other portion of the 3rd Cavalry and Sind Horse were also forming in the same direction in a kind of line; it was not a regular line. While so turning about, we turned our backs on the Ghazis which had previously been beaten back by our fire, and the enemy's cavalry began to close in on us from behind. This naturally made it impossible to form a regular line when they saw the enemy coming up behind them. We then charged and swept off, and cut up a body of Ghazis, who were closely pursuing the 1st Grenadiers and cutting them down in the ranks. There was then a pressure of cavalry from the left to the right—an inclination of cavalry.

The President—Your cavalry?

Witness—Yes. We retired into a *nullah* near the village, and in this *nullah* I saw the troopers cutting up several more Ghazis. I moved along the *nullah* to my right, and came up again on the bank on the enemy's side. I tried to form my men, but all formation had, of course, been lost in the charge. Our men and the 3rd Sind Horse were mingled together. After some little time, I said to a native officer, "where is the General?" and he pointed back across the *nullah*. I looked and saw General Nuttall riding up the opposite bank at a wall, followed by the Sind Horse and some of our men. He was leaving the village on his left. I followed him also at a walk, and joined him at the other side of the *nullah*, and asked for orders. He said "form by the guns," and the cavalry were then formed in regular order. We then covered the retreat. There was nothing more at the time that I can remember.

Please explain on the map where you were, and where General Nuttall was, when you saw him riding off the field.

Witness marked a spot (on the map published in the *Bombay Gazette*) on the enemy's side of the *nullah*. When I saw General Nuttall he was on the other side, close to the village.

It would appear then that General Nuttall retired from the field at an earlier period than you and the men with you?

Witness—Yes.

Did you see me at the rear about the time the order to charge was given.

Witness—Yes. I saw Major Currie, whom I left in front of Mr. Reid's men, I think.

What was I doing at the time?

Witness—I saw Major Currie speaking to the men. He waved his sword round his head before he galloped off to the charge.

When the order to charge was given, did the cavalry charge in the direction indicated by General Nuttall?

Witness—We charged off in that direction in which we had formed; after passing these Ghazis we went to the right.

Question repeated.

Witness—I did not see General Nuttall in the charge. We charged by our front, as we were formed by General Nuttall, until we went off to the right.

Had the charge this effect before bearing off to the right?

Witness—It had the effect of saving the Grenadiers.

When the cavalry were called on to charge in in what stage was the action?

Witness—I consider the battle was lost.

Do you consider that it was owing to anything on my part that the charge was not driven home to the mass of the enemy?

Witness—Certainly not.

Would the direction in which the men were formed under General Nuttall take you along the rear of the retiring infantry?

Witness—Yes.

And was that the line taken in the charge?

Witness—Yes.

Was the regiment at any time retiring from the field in column of troops led by me?

Witness—No.

While returning from the charge did you see General Burrows come to me and order me to charge? Did you hear that he had done so?

Witness—I never saw him at that time. I never heard of it until the court of enquiry at Kandahar.

Was the retreat hurried?

Witness—No, Sir.

What was the strength of the troops commanded by yourself and Lieut Geogehan when you were ordered to escort General Burrows.

Witness—About 40 sabres each.

Was Ashu Khan on the line taken by the force and baggage?

Witness—No.

Are not squadron commanders considered efficient when they keep as much as possible with their own squadrons?

Witness—Yes.

At Ashu Khan did you hear of the Ghazis being in occupation of a village close by?

Witness—Yes, an old man came and reported to Col. St. John that he had been robbed, and that the adjacent villages were full of Ghazis.

During any period of the 27th July did I show any symptoms of alarm?

Witness—Major Currie was close to me for three hours with Major Blackwood's guns under a very heavy fire, and he was perfectly cool and collected during the whole of that time; also during the night of the retreat, and in fighting our way up the Argandab Valley the next morning. I never saw Major Currie evince the slightest symptoms of fear.

Do you consider that I accompanied your troop escorting General Burrows rather than Lieutenant Geogehan's from any feeling of cowardice?

Witness—Certainly not.

On the 14th July, on the occasion of the taking of the Wali's guns, did General Nuttall rebuke the officers of the regiment, and if so, what for?

Witness—Yes, we charged down upon the Wali's guns and General Nuttall said he would "not say anything this time, because it shows that the men were in good heart, but that we should have waited for his orders to trot, gallop, and charge before we went off."

While halting at Ashu Khan did you see how I was employed?

Witness—Yes; we were halted there, and Major Currie was dismounted and trying to harness some of our horses to a smooth-bore gun, the horses of which were dead beat.

Was I put in any position of command during the siege of Kandahar, other than that of my regiment?

Witness—Yes. Major Currie was in charge of the "Commissariat Square." He was in command in case of attack. The Commissariat Square included the cavalry quarters.

The President—Do you mean that he was in military charge?

Witness—Yes.

Examination continued—About what date was I removed from the command of my regiment?

Witness—On the 8th of September, 1880.

Towards the end of the action at Maiwand did I point out the Ghazis crowding into and nearly in front of the line? Do you know if I took any steps to prevent it?

Witness—He pointed out the Ghazis, and said, "I must tell General Burrows of this." He rode away, and on his return he said that he had told General Burrows.

Was anything done to counteract their movements?

Witness—Nothing further. The position was not altered.

Do you know if Lieutenant Geogehan was present at the cavalry charge?

Witness—He came up just before the charge; his horse was shot under him. He did not join the charge, but he saw us go off.

Major Currie—That is all I have to ask Captain Mayne.

By the Prosecutor—Was the body of Ghazis charged and cut up by the cavalry a large or a small body?

Witness—I should think there were some hundred of them.

Did you notice any larger body of Ghazis pressing or immediately threatening our infantry?

Witness—Not immediately threatening our infantry. There were a mass of Ghazis, a mile deep, all round us, but not immediately pressing the infantry. We cut up those immediately pressing the infantry.

When your troop was ordered to escort General Burrows, at which post do you consider there was the most danger—at the rear guard, or with General Burrows?

Witness—I should think about equal, Sir. The country was all up. It might be more dangerous to go away with one troop than with the rest.

Trumpeter Frances DeSouza, of the 3rd Light Cavalry, was then called and examined as follows:—

Were you close to Major Currie all day during the battle of Maiwand?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

On retiring after the charge, did you see General Nuttall? If so, where was he?

Witness—He was in front of the 3rd Cavalry at the time of retiring, and he was behind the Sind Horse.

Did you see General Burrows after the charge, or did you hear him give the regiment an order to charge?

Witness—No.

Major Currie—That is all I wish to ask this witness.

Lieutenant Reid, of the 3rd Cavalry, was then called and examined by Major Currie.

Did you arrive when the cavalry charged at the battle of Maiwand?

Witness—Yes.

Had the charge any effect.

Witness—Yes. It helped to cut up some Ghazis who were attacking the Grenadiers.

When retreating from the field after the charge, did you hear General Burrows give any order to my regiment to charge?

Witness—No, I did not see General Burrows at all. The court was then cleared, and the President put it to the court whether it was necessary to proceed any further with evidence. The court decided that it was not necessary to call further witnesses. The court therefore proceeded with its finding.

The court found "that Major Albert Purcell Currie, of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, is not guilty of the charges preferred against him, and that he is hereby released." The court was then adjourned for further orders.

## BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

WE are glad to hear that the distribution of the Military Relief Fund has begun to the poor widows and children of those who fell in the Afghan War, and who must have been earnestly looking for the promised succour. Each of the following widows has, at the suggestion of the Honourable Mr. Ashburner, been paid by Dr. Weir Rs. 100:—

Mrs. Strong, widow of the late Colour Sergt. Strong, 2-7th Fusiliers.

Mrs. Sim and Mrs. Cheyne, 78th Highlanders, Indian Depôt.

Heerya, widow, 3rd (Q. O.) Light Cavalry.

Mrs. Downes, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Harden, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Jacobs, 2-11th Foot, Indian Depôt.

Mrs. Murphy, Public Works Department.

Mrs. Ford, widow of the late Band Master, 7th Fusiliers, has been paid Rs. 130.

A cheque for Rs. 2,600 has been sent by the Honorary Secretaries to the Commandant, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, Sibi, for distribution to the widows and children of soldiers of that regiment who have fallen.

A cheque for Rs. 380 has also been sent to the Acting Commissary General, Bombay, to relieve the widows and children of camp-followers, a list of whom was submitted by him.

## THE SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGES NEAR CAWNPORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In justice to a departed friend, let me inform your readers that the Hindu gentlemen Madame Blavatsky refers to in her letter to you was Mr. Muljee Thackersey, the well-known Bhattia reformer.

J. B. V.

## GYMKHANA SKY-RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think the letter in your issue of yesterday signed "Sport, but free trade" very much to the purpose. Why should not ladies have an opportunity of nominating waiers for the Bracelet Stakes in the Gymkhana Races? Some ladies in Bombay ride waiers, and ride them boldly and well. While on the subject, I would make another suggestion, *i. e.*, that in one of the chases for horses, and one for ponies, the catch weights should start from, say, 10 stone, in place of 11 stone. There is many a light weight in Bombay who rides from 9 to 10 stone, whose horse or pony is up to that weight, but will not carry 11 stone, and whose owner would have some difficulty in making up that weight. On the other hand, the man who rides 11 stone has a horse that can carry that weight, and he can ride him, if he pleases, himself; while if he wishes to take advantage of the weights, he can get a lighter weight to ride for him in this race; and he also has the other races, where the weights start from 11 stone. Thus every one will have a chance; at present the numerous light weights have none. I hope this view will commend itself to the committee, especially the light weight members, if there are any. I think a change in the prospectus in the direction indicated would have a good effect.

March 7. HUNTER.

## THE BACK BAY SWIMMING-BATH—A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see there is a great deal of agitation going on just now about building a new swimining-bath in Back Bay. The site for the bath has been given by Government; but from my recollection of Back Bay, it does not seem to me to be a very judicious one, and I observe that many of the people interested in the bath hold much the same idea. Now, I have a suggestion to offer, which would do away with the necessity of having a fixed site for the bath, and consequently of being under any obligations whatever to Government in the matter; and that is by having floating baths. I have seen these baths in Sydney harbour, and enjoyed many a good bath in them as a boy. There were baths for ladies and gentlemen. The beauty of these baths is, that they can be moved about, and moored in any part of the harbour, according to circumstances; the water is always fresh in them, as it rises and falls with the tide; and of course they are protected from the entrance of sharks, or other large fish, which might frighten timid bathers. The baths are provided with dressing-rooms all round; are easily constructed; and would be, I should think, much cheaper than a fixture built of masonry.

I merely throw this out as a hint, and a possible solution of the difficulty in getting good sea-bathing in Bombay.

A LOVER OF SEA-BATHING.

## A NOVEL NEWS-LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This morn the temperature is 66°F.; weather is nice and cool, we also feel cool. Sea-breezes in the evening. L. Reid, Esq., Commissioner, N. D., when he was here saw the state of the roads; but he has left for Bulsar two days since. We are glad to see that the Municipality is fast in the improvement of roads. There is bustle all throughout the city, this being a marriage-season; and the fire-works are so much used in the city, that the people fear lest their houses should take fire. A woman in Anklesar, about five days ago, singing after the horse of the bride-groom, as is usual in all marriage-processions, was kicked by the horse; so the poor woman lost her ghost. A Bania, named Maneklal, who went up to England with Karsandas Muljee, was excommunicated some few years since; but now we are glad to hear that he has been admitted into his caste, and married to a girl.

The rates of the carriages to be hired are increased, and numbers are fixed on them by Government, as is usual in all civilized and thickly populated cities; but we are sorry to note that the horses, bullocks, and carts are all in the most wretched state possible. Mr. Duxbury will be prompt in running down special trains, as there will be a great accumulation of people in Nariad in the next fortnight, there being a "Chapan bhog" that time. We have heard that the Sessions Judge is going to hold a session here on the 17th of March.

Broach, March 6. K. D.

## THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held yesterday evening in the library of the Society, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West presiding. There were present the following members:—The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. Byramji Nusserwanji Sirvai, J. U. Yajnik, Rev. A. C. Grieve, Rev. A. Bourquin, Rev. Dr. D. Macpherson, Surgeon Major J. Pinkerton, Major F. Spring, Mr. Manmohundas Devidas, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. Darasha Ruttonji Chichgar, K. R. Kama, F. Mathew, R. K. Kama, Rao Bahadoor Ganpatrao Bhaskerji, Rao Sahib Shanker Pandurang Pandit, Mr. Kashinath T. Telang, Dr. P. F. Gomes, Mr. Thakurdas Atmaram, Colonel J. H. White, Mrs. C. A. Stuart, Rev. D. Mackichan, Messrs. Anandrao Bhaskerji, J. Westlake, Damodher Thackersy Mulji, Vandravandas Purshotamdas, and William M. Wood.

The following is an abstract of the Society's report for the year 1880, which was submitted to the members:—

Members.—During the year under report 21 resident and 5 non-resident members were elected, against 10 resident and 7 non-resident elected in 1879. Of the former class, 10 have withdrawn and 5 died; so that there remain on the roll 147, of whom 17 are in Europe. Of 82 non-resident members on the roll, 1 has withdrawn, 1 died, and 8 are in Europe. Geographical and Natural Science Section.—There are 18 members on the roll of the Geographical Section of Society, 4 resident and 14 non-resident. Subscribers.—There was no subscriber admitted during the year under report; one has withdrawn, and there now remain six on the roll. Obituary.—Six resident members died in 1880:—1. E. D. Sassoon, Esq., was elected in 1865, and died on 23rd March, 1880. 2. Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, C.I.E., was elected in 1867, and died on 16th October, 1880. 3. F. V. Joolitte, Esq., M.D., was elected in 1869, and died on 17th April, 1880. 4. Captain John Dixon, was elected in 1869, and died in May, 1880. 5. C. Grondona, Esq., was elected in 1870, and died on 21st March, 1880. 6. Major P. Worthy, was elected in 1866, and died on 5th August, 1880. 7. Sir George LeGrand Jacob, C.B., K.C.S.I., died on the 28th January, 1881. He was elected a member of the Society in 1838. The following is a note on his contributions to the journal and his services to the Society:—Inscriptions from Palitana; communicated by Captain LeGrand Jacob, Vol. I., pp. 56. Inscription on a block of stone to the left of the eastern entrance of Ray Khimgar's Mahal at Girnar; communicated by Captain LeGrand Jacob, translated by Bal Gangadher Shastre, Esq., Vol. I., pp. 94. Inscriptions from Palitana, Vol. I., pp. 96. Copy of the Asoka Inscription at Girnar; by Captain LeGrand Jacob and N. L. Westergard, Esq., Vol. I., pp. 257. Correction of sundry errors in the lithographed copy of the Girnar Asoka Inscription, published in No. V. of the Journal of the B. B. R. A. Society; by Captain LeGrand Jacob, Vol. I., pp. 410. Observations on inscriptions on copper-plates dug up at Nerur in the Kudal division of the Sawantwari State in April, 1848; by Major LeGrand Jacob, Vol. III., pp. 203. Observations on three copper-plate Charters, granted respectively A.D. 933, A.D. 1261, and A.D. 1391, with facsimiles transcripts, and translations; by Major LeGrand Jacob, Vol. IV., pp. 99. Genealogical and Historical Sketch of the Gohel Tribes of Rajpoots, translated from a document in the possession of the Bhownugger Raja; by Colonel LeGrand Jacob, Vol. VI., pp. 112. In the year 1853, while going on leave to Australia, Colonel Jacob began negociations with the Batavian Oriental Society for an exchange of the eighteen standard Puranas of India in return for a copy of the Bali-Brahmanda Purana of Java. With this view he sent to Dr. Friederich, of Batavia, the following:—Bhagavat; Brahmanda; and Vishnu. The following were left in the possession of this Society:—Padma; Brahma; Nrisinha; Vaman a and Linga. The present joint Honorary Secretary has been a fellow-labourer in this cause, and he has placed himself in communication with the Batavian Society with the view of furthering the end General Jacob had in view. Besides his other services, General LeGrand Jacob obtained, at his own expense, a translation of an account of the Island of Bali, by Dr. R. Friederich, which has been published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society: London, New Series, Vol. VIII., pp. 157, Vol. IX., pp. 59, and Vol. X., pp. 49.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The following were made during the year:—1. History of the Wahhabys in Arabia and in India; by E. Rehatsek, M.C.E. 2. The Doctrines of Metempsychosis and Incarnation among nine heretic Muhamedan sects; by E. Rehatsek, M.C.E. 3. Contributions to the Study of Indo-Portuguese Numismatics, second paper; by J. Gerson da Cunha, M. R. A. S., M. R. C. S. 4. Picture and Description of Borak; by E. Rehatsek. M.C.E. 5. Dharmasindhu, Translation and Annotations by Rev. A. Bourquin. 6. Note on the Order of the Cross and Seal of Solomon, as proposed to be founded by King Theodore of Abyssinia; communicated by the Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., F. R. G. S., late President of the Society. Library.—During the year under report 12,232 new works, in 15,856 volumes, including periodicals, were circulated to the severals applicants from among members and subscribers. During the same period 4,388 old works in 7,089 volumes were issued to members and subscribers, giving a daily average of 39 new works in 50 volumes and 14 old works in 22 volumes. Purchase of books.—408 works in 523 volumes, selected from the newly published works in different branches of literature, were bought by the Society against 582 works in 731 volumes purchased in 1879. Presents of books.—147 works in 161 volumes, and 57 pamphlets, together with charts of the Marine Survey and maps of the Revenue Survey of the G. T. Survey of India, were presented to the Society during the year, by the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, the Governments of Bombay, Madras, North-West Provinces, and the Punjaub, the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Mysore, the principal learned Societies of Europe, Asia, America, and certain authors. Subscriptions.—The subscriptions received from the different classes of members in 1880 amounted to Rs. 10,637-4 against Rs. 9,449 received in 1879.

difference the terrible solvent force of the modern historical method. All beliefs on the subject of the supernatural, we are taught by the historical method, are but facts of the inner life to be recorded and analysed by the historian; to be sneered at if in virtue of being Christian they have the presumption to make a claim upon his conscience; to be honoured with a patronising interest if they are evidently too wide of the mark to attempt to influence his life. The surroundings of our life in this country make India the most perfect of schools for the application of the historical method to the doctrines of the Christian religion. And a thorough-going, uncompromising belief in the vital power of Christianity as a personal and as a missionary religion is the only safe-guard I know against the fatal result of this method.

*All beliefs are interesting and valuable not for their absolute truth, but simply as facts in human history and phases in human development.* There is the fundamental proposition by which our faith is assailed.

*I know by precious experience that Christian faith is all-important to the believer, because it unites him with God.* There is the counter-proposition which alone can maintain us in the faith.

And the necessary supplement to this is a proposition about other religions, which may sustain us in that attitude of aggression without which we shall lose our faith, namely—*whatever adumbrations of positive truth may have been vouchsafed to other religions, they are so far diabolic and pernicious as they keep men from believing in Christianity; for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved.*

Such is intellectual indifference, and such is the safeguard against it.

RESULTS OF INTELLECTUAL INDIFFERENCE.

And the process by which that indifference passes on into other regions is sadly familiar to us all. Then comes a course of moral adjustment by which a man's spiritual life is made to tally with his intellectual convictions. There grows up an uneasy sense of the want of logical consecutiveness between a creed which eliminates the supernatural and a life which professes to embody it. When Christ is no longer in the head. He cannot find a home in the heart. And first it is communion which is abandoned as no longer felt to be a reality; and then evening service is dropped; and then, perhaps, private devotion. And as Christ disappears from the heart, the world comes in in his place, and in time the bare thought of the supernatural becomes unfamiliar and unwelcome. It arouses a certain impatience as making a claim upon the conscience which is not allowed in the life; and so being contumeliously dismissed, it gradually ceases to intrude.

NOBILITY OF THE LIVES OF SOME AGNOSTICS.

In the case of some nobler hearts the process takes a different shape. It is the supposed metaphysical character of the doctrinal system of Christianity which alone is regarded with impatience, and it is thought that if this be got rid of its ethical precepts will be the gainers. Strip off, they say, the cumbersome accretions with which scholasticism has surrounded Jesus, and the glories of His teaching will only shine out the more clearly. Theology has become an anachronism, but these have an imperishable youth.

I am bound, my Reverend Brethren, to confess that there is much in the lives of some such men which Christians might study with profit, SAMA as they are, in spite of their unbelief, of eighteen centuries of Christian tradition. Yet the indescribable atmosphere of the supernatural is wanting even in such lives. There is a breathing of God the Holy Ghost in the heart of the imperfect Christian which is wanting to the fairest life which is led out of relation to the Saviour. And the bloom of the tenderer graces of a perfect Christian life is altogether wanting to the other. The hushed awe of the Ineffable Presence, the reverent handling of the mysteries of life, the sense of the sacramental character which belongs to ordinary things: the soul which has been habituated to these in the example of Christian maturity has a haunting sense of something wanting in all who do not live in Christ. These lives are like an exquisite landscape which a master hand has painted; but we turn from the landscape to nature with a long-drawn sigh of relief. There works in the fading lights and dies along her distant hills a mystery, a sacredness, a hush which the pencil cannot reproduce And so with the life of man: when it is lived by the precepts of the Gospel, but lacks its supernatural grace, we turn away from it with unsatisfied longing. It is lovely, but it is not divine. And in all but a favoured few it degenerates with terrible rapidity. Man must have an objective reality on which to concentrate his devotion. If that reality be not furnished from without, it will surely be sought within. There is but One for whom life can be lived, if it is not to be lived for self. For there is but One to whom body and spirit can be wholly and mystically joined. We must be taken up into the life of the Godhead, if we are to transcend and live out of ourselves; and we see how ideals of life which aim at transcending self, and yet are not lived in God, degenerate into a sensuous craving after earthly and created beauty. The tendency is embodied before our eyes in a school of literature and art, and I fear in a school of living as well, which, laugh at it and caricature it as we will, represents the inevitable tendency of hearts which rejecting the supernatural, yet aim at transcending nature. That upward tendency in man whose legitimate object is God, when foiled of its legitimate scope, will re-act into sensuous degradation. Worse than the unthinking sensuality which has never tried to rise is the wearied, insatiable sensuousness which comes from a false elevation. Better to lie prone with the beasts than to fall headlong with the fallen archangels. And this will assuredly be the end where the belief in the supernatural is gone and the craving for high ideals is retained. For apart from communion with the Incarnate, and through Him with the Godhead Itself, there lies before the heart of man but a choice between alternative selfishnesses; the selfishness of indifference or the selfishness of sensuality, the selfishness of the world or the selfishness of the flesh, the selfishness of pushing self-assertion or the selfishness of yielding softness. Selfishness in some form or other is the necessary ultimate outcome of what I have spoken of as indifference to the Gospel. But the indifference of speculative unbelief is not what we have to combat in ourselves any more than the indifference of mere frivolity. The indifference of professional supineness is the snare of clerical life. And since indifference on the part of our people and the supineness of officialism in ourselves must be met by a common remedy, as they spring from a common source, I defer the consideration of the antidote till I have dealt with the other form of the evil.

CLERICAL OFFICIALISM

I pass now to officialism in the clergy as the second great difficulty and danger against which we have to contend in this country. And let me say, once for all, before I embark on this subject, that I am not speaking down from a height about the faults or the temptations of others; neither am I addressing a section of the clergy and making an exception of the remainder. All that I have to say on this subject applies to us all alike—bishop, chaplain, missionary, we are all exposed to the same danger, we all require the same safeguard, in varying degrees it may be, but all of us in some degree. Not a warning that I shall utter to-day but I have first had to warn myself; not a danger of which I shall treat but I have shuddered at it as a personal risk. I spoke of indifference just now as a tendency to lose sight of the relative importance of spiritual and temporal things. And to the danger of succumbing to this tendency have assumed that laity and clergy were to some extent exposed. Yet we, who by professional honour are bound to maintain and to set forth the supremacy of the supernatural over the natural, must necessarily be beset by the temptation in a different form from our neighbours. We have staked our very social existence on the reality and the claims of the supernatual. Our dress, our status, our work, the whole of our daily surroundings, are a standing protest to the world of the importance of spiritual things; that they surpass, in our eyes at least, the more aggressive pretensions of what is temporal. It is a part of the good breeding of society to treat us with a certain respect as men who bear witness in this life to the superlative importance of the other. We are bound, then, for very self-respect to live up to what we daily proclaim.

Worldly people would despise us if we accepted our emoluments and our status, and then showed that the things of this world ranked first, after all, in our eyes. Even in evil days some decent pretence at least to seek the kingdom of God was the minimum which was expected of the clergy. And, thank God, my Reverend Brethren, the days are now gone by in which a clergyman of the Church of England in this equanty could not be assured that he was free to have enlisted himself on the side of the unseen in its war with the claims of the visible. It is more than a decent pretence which we offer to the world in this Diocese. As a body we live for our profession, we bear witness to the claims of the unseen life. But dare we, therefore, pretend that we are free from our own special form of the temptation to indifference to the supernatural? Is there one among the more conscientious of us who can say that he has in no way given way to it? I might, perhaps, define it as follows:—Officialism, or clerical indifference, consists in a habit of mind which allows exactness in our formula, or belief in our office, to take the place of true zeal and devotion. It consists in limiting the sphere of the supernatural rather than in ignoring its claims; but it would make us regard ourselves as its professional advocates, not its plighted champions; it would reduce us to experts on a question, rather than to worn servants of a Master; it would allow our sacred avocations to be a duty rather than a passion; would make us one manner of man in the pulpit and another in every-day life; would teach us to doff our clerical character along with the robes of our office. I speak of no studied hyprocrisy, of no conscious or deliberate unreality, but of a tendency, subtle and imperceptible, to adapt ourselves to our social environment. If we live in the midst of indifference, how should we but tend to [illegible] walk on enchanted ground, how should we but tend to grow [illegible] If others make shipwreck of faith, how shall we [illegible] joyously on? The danger must necessarily be [illegible] but "this one thing to be tempted: how to [illegible] fall." So I propose to-day briefly to examine the danger more in detail [illegible] may be avoided, and so to [illegible] which we may learn to live it.

[illegible] WILL NOT OF ITSELF [illegible] us.

[illegible] on of the sacramental [illegible] ot of itself suffice to [illegible] e of officialism. If [illegible] day, though [illegible] ed into a trap to [illegible] conception [illegible] body I must [illegible] rtily as the re- [illegible] has passed over [illegible] gh the personal [illegible] exerted over his [illegible] art at least, in the [illegible] We believe that in [illegible] Body of Christ we [illegible] rtain functions for [illegible] We believe that the [illegible] rated in its clerical [illegible] particular functions in [illegible] e life. And so when [illegible] unctions which, in the [illegible] sacramental, we know [illegible] r efficacy depend upon [illegible] here is merely repre- [illegible] of the operation of the [illegible] our personal characters, [illegible] official capacity. We [illegible] but Christ is the atoning [illegible] e humble instruments [illegible] Precious Blood. We stand [illegible] municants with the Bread [illegible] the virtue of the consecrating [illegible] Jesus Christ Himself by the [illegible] ternal Spirit, and we were only the [illegible] which that virtue flowed.

[illegible] asion to speak later on of the help [illegible] tly employed, this conception of our [illegible] ord us. At present I would point out [illegible] by which it is inevitably beset. We [illegible] with our people, I will suppose, in the participation of the Supper of the Lord. In the celebration of that holy sacrament we met strictly as priest and people; and we met in such a relation that the simple fact of our priesthood was all that signified to the flock. We may be the holiest of men, or we may be the grossest of hypocrites; the efficacy of the rite we have administered is in no way increased or diminished, as far as the people are concerned. Woe to the unfaithful shepherd if the food which is healthful to others be but condemnation to himself! But to them it is none the less healthful, because it has proved poison to him. Well, we come from administering that rite, and we meet members of the congregation elsewhere. The poor of the mission compound come crowding for medicine or alms, the children to be taught or clothed. The chaplain sits down at the tables of his proverbially hospitable people. Will the missionary, as relieving officer, will the chaplain, as welcomed guest, remember that he still is a priest? How easy to shuffle off the clergymen when the surplice is hung up in the vestry! How easy to relapse at once into the kindly, courteous gentleman of whom nothing more can be expected than that he should maintain good social tone! The very contrast between the surroundings of the altar and those of the dispensary and the dinner-table seem to render the clerical character out of place except in church. The very reality of our conception of our office invites a change of tone when the duties of the office are discharged. *There* we trode softly and spoke low, there all was hushed into awe by the mysterious Presence vouchsafed; but here all is easy and bright, and I may speak and act as I please. There was a priest and people. Here, we are man and man. Is it possible, would it be good taste to obtrude at other times the fact of one's clerical position? Shall we not be more popular with our people, and therefore have more influence among them; nay, shall we not impress them more vividly with the distinctness of our clerical functions as something inherent in our office if we show that, apart from that office, we are exactly like other people? Is there not a certain clerical priggishness which is peculiarly ill-adapted to the habits of Anglo-Indian life? And is not the avoidance of this the way to become popular and influential? More popular, it may be, we shall become: certainly not more respected; certainly not more influential. Wherever the clergyman goes, he must still be essentially the clergyman; whatever the employment of the moment, he must enter into it as a priest. There is a clericality of tone which is sanctimoniousness rather than sanctity. There is an unbending of the priest which is geniality and not secularity. These things I do not ignore; nay, I would that they should be always borne in mind. But I will ask you to listen to one passage from the exhortation addressed to us by the Church when she conferred our priesthood upon us, and to put it in all honesty to your hearts how far the tone of Indian life has helped you or hindered you in conforming to it:—"We have good hope that you have well weighed and pondered these things with yourselves long before this time, and that you have clearly determined by God's grace to give yourselves wholly to this office, wherunto it hath pleased God to call you; so that as much as lieth in you, you will apply yourselves wholly to this one thing and draw all your cares and studies this way, and that you will continually pray to God the Father, by the mediation of our only Saviour Jesus Christ, for the heavenly assistance of the Holy Ghost; that by daily reading and weighing of the Holy Scriptures ye may wax riper and stronger in the ministry; and that ye may so endeavour yourselves from time to time, that you may be wise in the heart of, and to fashion them after the rule and doctrine of Christ, that ye may be wholesome and goodly examples and patterns for the people to follow." I remember, my Reverend Brethren, that shortly before I was made deacon I passed an hour in intimate conversation with one to whom, more than to any other priest, I owe any adequate conception which I have formed of the clerical office; and when I was alone again, I said to myself aloud: "Well, I always knew that after I was ordained my work must be the first thing in life, but I never realised till now that it would have to be the only thing." Yet the man who gave me that impression was celebrated far and near, not only for the geniality of his character, but also for the heartiness of his amusements and the charm of his hospitality. I do not therefore mean for one moment that geniality and sociability in a clergyman are incompatible with the highest conception of the demands of the pastoral office. But I leave it to your hearts, my brethren, to tell you whether I am right or wrong when I say that Anglo-Indian life tends to foster a spirit in the clergy which is not sociality but secularity. How does our standard of devotion compare with that of our brethren in England? Which of us has not felt sometimes that his own devotional standard was in danger of deteriorating here? I can feel little doubt, my Reverend Brethren, how your hearts will reply to these questions?

*(To be continued.)*

## BENGAL.

A CALCUTTA "MURRAY."—The following further facts having reference to the man Stewart *alias* Howard *alias* Dundas, have been furnished us on good authority, and we give publicity to them *pro bono publico*. It appears that one day last week he, accompanied by one Emily Lackersteen, paid a visit to Mr. Moore's millinery establishment and made purchases to the extent of Rs. 850, paying for the same by a cheque on the Bank of Upper India. On being asked for, he gave his address as the Esplanade Hotel; but it having been ascertained from Mrs. Monk, the wife of the proprietor of the hotel, who happened to be in the establishment, that they did not live there, Mr. Moore got into a conveyance and pursued and overtook them at the Howrah railway terminus where they were made to disgorge what they had taken. The accused having got sight of the cheque which was in Mr. Moore's hand at the time, snatched it from him and tore it to pieces, thus destroying the evidence against him. Mr. Moore having regained possession of his goods, did not see the desirability of pressing the matter further and inconveniencing himself.—*Statesman.*

## MADRAS.

A DEFAMATION CASE.—An action has been brought at Bangalore by Mr. C. V. Runga Charlu, C. I. E., against a native, named K. Runga Chari for defamation. The trial commenced in the District Magistrate's Court on the 2nd instant. Mr. Runga Charlu is Revenue Secretary to the Mysore Government, and the defamatory statements which gave rise to the action were made in certain memorials written and published by the accused. The memorials were sent to the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, and successive chief commissioners of Mysore. Mr. Runga Charlu stated in his evidence that the accused had supplied him with certain information, and expected to be employed in the Maharaja's household as a reward, but the witness so declined to employ him. This gave rise to a feeling of enmity between them, and the accused wrote the memorials in order to damage Mr. Runga Charlu's reputation. The defamation consisted of various charges of dishonesty.—*Mail.*

DOORS AS MOVABLE PROPERTY.

A CASE was argued before a full bench of the Madras Small Cause Court, consisting of Messrs. Bittleston, Grentaxas Row, and Muthusawmy Chetty, on the 4th inst. Mr. Willie Grant, instructed by Mr. Reddy Branson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Shephard, instructed by Mr. Willis, for the defendants. Mr. Grant stated that this was a suit brought by Seetharan Pillay, village curnum of Vichoor, in the District of Chingleput, against the Municipal Commissioners, for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 225, being the amount of damages sustained by him, by reason of the defendants having wrongfully removed and sold the doors of a house in Mint Street, on the 22nd June, 1880. When the case was originally heard by the First Judge, His Honor found the defendants guilty of a wrongful act and awarded Rs. 20 as damages, being the value of the doors. The question as to whether a door was movable property or not having been reserved, Mr. Grant said that the doors were inside doors, and they had bolts which ran up and down, and such being the case they formed part and parcel of the freehold, and that the Municipal Commissioners were not warranted to distrain the property, and that the Legislature did not intend that property of this description should be distrained. Mr. Busteed said that the starting point in this case must be section 22 of the Indian Penal Code. That was the only section which gave a definition of "movable property." The definition ran as follows:—"The words movable property are intended to include corporal property of every description, except land and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth." His Honor did not think that the doors were permanently fastened to anything so as to protect them from removal. Mr. Grant contended that doors were fixtures, although they may be removed without causing damage, and that they were not goods and chattles liable to distraint. Under the English Law they were unquestionably part and parcel of the freehold, and as such not removable. Under the Indian Penal Code the forcing opening of a door, amounted to house-breaking, and such being the case the doors of a house *ipso facto* must be considered part and parcel of the freehold. In the absence of any law clearly defining as to whether doors were part and parcel of the freehold, Mr. Grant said that the Court must look to the English Law on the subject. Mr. Shephard, the defendant's Counsel, submitted that the cases cited by Mr. Grant were not applicable to the present case, as all the cases mentioned by him were between mortgagors and mortgagees, landlords and tenants. The definition of moveable property, as given in Section 22 of the Penal Code, was so clear that it shut out the plaintiff's claim. It was there clearly stated, that the words were intended to include corporal property of every description, except land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth. On the face of it it would be monstrous to place any other construction. Doors were moveable property, and the defendants, acting under the power given them by Section 197 of the Municipal Act, distrained defendant's property. A door which can be easily removed cannot be called immovable property, and as long as it was not permanently fastened it did not form part and parcel of the freehold. Permanent fasting under the law unquestionably meant permanent mode of fastening.

His Honor Mr. Srinivasa Row was of opinion, that doors were not liable to be distrained. The doors were moveable, but as they formed part of the immoveable property, the removal of them would be detrimental to the freehold. His Honor thought, that the permanent fastening consisted in the intention and not in the mode. When it is permanently fixed and for the benefit of the freehold, then it forms part and parcel of the freehold. In the absence of any particular mode of fastening, the doors must be fastened in the usual mode for the substantial benefit of the house, and the removal of them must cause injury to the freehold.

His Honor Mr. Busteed, remarked that taking a common sense view of the case he came to the conclusion that the Municipal Act power must have given the Commissioners for the distraint of movable property of defaulting tax-payers. The only question for the consideration of the Court was whether a door was movable property or not. The case was ably argued by Mr. Grant on one side and Mr. Shephard on the other side, and he must state that there was a difference of opinion between himself and the learned Second Judge. The question to be answered was, what was the meaning to be placed on Section 22 of the Indian Penal Code? The only construction he could place on it was that the doors were not so fixed or attached as contemplated by the Act. They were not permanently fastened and he was of opinion that it meant the mode of fastening and not the intention. The doors in this case were therefore movable property and liable to distraint.

His Honour the Third Judge concurred with Mr. Busteed, and the rule was dismissed with costs.—*Madras Mail.*

## A TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE Manchester Chamber of Commerce has adopted by a unanimous vote, though not until it had been revealed in discussion that there were differences of opinion on the subject, the scheme for establishing a Tribunal of Arbitration. There is certainly nothing novel in the principle of the scheme which Mr. Slagg recommended to the Chamber. It was advocated as a desirable reform thirty years ago, and in more recent times the Associated Chambers at their annual meetings have debated it and approved of it. Tribunals of Commerce similar to that it is now proposed to establish here have long been in existence in France and Belgium, and have been the means of preventing much litigation of no profit to anybody but the lawyers. Everything, therefore, may be said to be in favour of a friendly countenance, and a fair trial bing given to the tribunal which is now soon to be brought into working order. It is, in the first place, intended to constitute a Committee of Organisation, to draw up a code of regulations for the new Court; to select and appoint arbitrators; and to appoint a registrar; each one of these arrangements being subject to the approval of the Chamber. When the Court is fully appointed it is provided that the parties shall have full power jointly to select one of the arbitrators, or the whole three, as they may think fit; either one or three, under such circumstance, constituting a Court. There are, as Mr. Slagg remarked, other ordinances or by-laws to be hereafter drawn up, but this is a sufficient outline of the tribunal which its authors hope will serve the purpose of determining and settling "disputes and differences relating to trade, manufactures, and commerce, and to questions of trade, by whomsoever submitted." It has been objected, and the objection was forcibly put by speakers yesterday, that the Tribunal of Arbitration would possess no means of enforcing its decision, and that, no doubt, is an objection which applies to all and every kind of arbitration. A disappointed applicant can ignore its decision, or appeal from it on a point of law, and when a man is incensed at what he considers to be ill-treatment, he is apt a little respect to his honourable obligation to abide by whatever judgment the tribunal deemed it right to give. But it seems to us that Mr. Slagg very cleverly met by anticipation the criticisms which were expressed on this score yesterday. Men who have differences to settle need not come before the tribunal unless they like, and if one or the other were determined to fight the matter out until he had exhausted the forms of law, he would be unlikely to come before the tribunal at all. Moreover the tribunal would not claim to be infallible—not more infallible, at any rate, than an ordinary court of first instance, from whose decisions appeals are frequently carried. The main point, however, is after all, one which the common-sense of the community will approve. It is the Manchester men can settle their own business better than Chancery law yers, knowing nothing of the trade or its customs, can settle it for them. It is to enable merchants and manufacturers to do that, and avoid the heavy cost of litigation, that the Tribunal of Arbitration is established; and we heartily hope that the experiment will be attended with success.—*Manchester Examiner.*

## NOTICES.


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difference the terrible solvent force of the modern historical method. All beliefs on the subject of the supernatural, we are taught by the historical method, are but facts of the inner life to be recorded and analysed by the historian; to be sneered at if in virtue of being Christian they have the presumption to make a claim upon his conscience; to be honoured with a patronising interest if they are evidently too wide of the mark to attempt to influence his life. The surroundings of our life in this country make India the most perfect of schools for the application of the historical method to the doctrines of the Christian religion. And a thorough-going, uncompromising belief in the vital power of Christianity as a personal and as a missionary religion is the only safe-guard I know against the fatal result of this method.

*All beliefs are interesting and valuable not for their absolute truth, but simply as facts in human history and phases in human development.* There is the fundamental proposition by which our faith is assailed.

*I know by precious experience that Christian faith is all-important to the believer, because it unites him with God.* There is the counter-proposition which alone can maintain us in the faith.

And the necessary supplement to this is a proposition about other religions, which may sustain us in that attitude of aggression without which we shall lose our faith, namely—*whatever admixtures of positive truth may have been vouchsafed to other religions, they are so far diabolic and pernicious as they keep men from believing in Christianity; for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved.*

Such is intellectual indifference, and such is the safeguard against it.

RESULTS OF INTELLECTUAL INDIFFERENCE.

And the process by which that indifference passes on into other regions is sadly familiar to us all. Then comes a course of moral adjustment by which a man's spiritual life is made to tally with his intellectual convictions. There grows up an uneasy sense of the want of logical consecutiveness between a creed which eliminates the supernatural and a life which professes to embody it. When Christ is no longer in the head, He cannot find a home in the heart. And first it is communion which is abandoned as no longer felt to be a reality; and then evening service is dropped; and then, perhaps, private devotion. And as Christ disappears from the heart, the world comes in in his place, and in time the bare thought of the supernatural becomes unfamiliar and unwelcome. It arouses a certain impatience as making a claim upon the conscience which is not allowed in the life; and so, being contumeliously dismissed, it gradually ceases to intrude.

NOBILITY OF THE LIVES OF SOME AGNOSTICS.

In the case of some nobler hearts the process takes a different shape. It is the supposed metaphysical character of the doctrinal system of Christianity which alone is regarded with impatience, and it is thought that if this be got rid of, its ethical precepts will be the gainers. Strip off, they say, the cumbersome accretions with which scholasticism has surrounded Jesus, and the glories of His teaching will only shine out the more clearly. Theology has become an anachronism, but these have an imperishable youth.

I am bound, my Reverend Brethren, to confess that there is much in the lives of some such men which Christians might study with profit, heirs as they are, in spite of their unbelief, of eighteen centuries of Christian tradition. Yet the indescribable atmosphere of the supernatural is wanting even in such lives. There is a breathing of God the Holy Ghost in the heart of an imperfect Christian which is wanting in the fairest life which is led out of relation to the Saviour. And the bloom of the tenderer graces of a perfect Christian life is altogether wanting to the other. The hushed awe of the Ineffable Presence, the reverent handling of the mysteries of Him, the sense of the sacramental character which belongs to ordinary things: the soul which has been habituated to these in the example of Christian maturity has a haunting sense of something wanting in all who do not live in Christ. These lives are like an exquisite landscape which a master hand has painted; but we turn from the landscape to nature with a long-drawn sigh of relief. There lurks in her fading lights and dies along her distant hills a mystery, a sacredness, a hush which the pencil cannot reproduce. And so with the life of man: when it is lived by the precepts of the Gospel, but lacks its supernatural grace, we turn away from it with unsatisfied longing. It is lovely, but it is not divine. And in all but a favoured few it degenerates with terrible rapidity. Man must have an objective reality on which to concentrate his devotion. If that reality be not furnished from without, it will surely be sought within. There is but One for whom life can be lived, if it is not to be lived for self. There is but One to whom body and spirit can be wholly and mystically joined. We must be taken up into the life of the Godhead, if we are to transcend and live out of ourselves; and we see how ideals of life which aim at transcending self, and yet are not lived in God, degenerate into a sensuous craving after earthly and created beauty. The tendency is embodied before our eyes in a school of literature and art, and I fear in a school of living as well, which, laugh at it and caricature it as we will, represents the inevitable tendency of hearts which rejecting the supernatural, yet aim at transcending nature. That upward tendency in man whose legitimate object is God, when foiled of its legitimate scope, will re-act into sensuous degradation. Worse than the unthinking sensuality which has never tried to rise is the wearied, insatiable sensuousness which comes from a false elevation. Better to lie prone with the beasts than to fall headlong with the fallen archangels. And this will assuredly be the end where the belief in the supernatural is gone and the craving for high ideals is retained. For apart from union with the Incarnate, and through Him with the Godhead Itself, there lies before the heart of man but a choice between alternative selfishnesses; the selfishness of indifference or the selfishness of sensuality, the selfishness of the world or the selfishness of the flesh, the selfishness of pushing self-assertion or the selfishness of yielding softness. Selfishness in some form or other is the necessary ultimate outcome of that I have spoken of as indifference to the Gospel. But the indifference of speculative unbelief is not what we have to combat in ourselves any more than the indifference of mere frivolity. The indifference of professional supineness is the snare of clerical life. And since indifference on the part of our people and the supineness of officialism in ourselves must be met by a common remedy, as they spring from a common source, I defer the consideration of the antidote till I have dealt with the other form of the evil.

CLERICAL OFFICIALISM

I pass now to officialism in the clergy as the second great difficulty and danger against which we have to contend in this country. And let me say, once for all, before I embark on this subject, that I am not speaking down from a height about the faults or the temptations of others; neither am I addressing a section of the clergy and making an exception of the remainder. All that I have to say on this subject applies to us all alike—bishop, chaplain, missionary, we are all exposed to the same danger, we all require the same safeguard, in varying degrees it may be, but all of us in some degree. Not a warning that I shall utter to-day but I have first had to warn myself; not a danger of which I shall treat but I have shuddered at it as a personal risk. I spoke of indifference just now as a tendency to lose sight of the relative importance of spiritual and temporal things. And to the danger of succumbing to this tendency I have assumed that laity and clergy were to some extent exposed. Yet we, who by professional honour are bound to maintain and to set forth the supremacy of the supernatural over the natural, must necessarily be beset by the temptation in a different form from our neighbours. We have staked our very social existence on the reality and the claims of the supernatual. Our dress, our status, our work, the whole of our daily surroundings, are a standing protest to the world of the importance of spiritual things; that they surpass, in our eyes at least, the more aggressive pretensions of what is temporal. It is a part of the good breeding of society to treat us with a certain respect as men who bear witness in this life to the superlative importance of the other. We are bound, then, for very self-respect to justify what we daily proclaim.

Worldly people would despise us if we accepted our emoluments and our status, and then showed that the things of this world ranked first, after all, in our eyes. Even in evil days some decent pretence at least to seek first the kingdom of God was the minimum which was expected of the clergy. And, thank God, my Reverend Brethren, the days are now gone by in which a clergyman of the Church of England in this country could not be assumed by the world to have enlisted himself on the side of God and of His war with the claims of the visible. It is more than a decent pretence which we offer to the world in this Diocese. As a body we live for our profession, we bear witness to the claims of the next life. But dare we, therefore, pretend that we are free from our own special form of the temptation to indifference to the supernatural? Is there one among the more conscientious of us who would say that he has in no way given way to it? I might, perhaps, define it as follows:—Officialism, or clerical indifference, consists in a habit of mind which allows exactness in our formula, or belief in our office, to take the place of true zeal and devotion. It consists in limiting the sphere of the supernatural rather than in ignoring its claims; but it would make us regard ourselves not as its professional advocates, not its plighted champions; it would reduce us to exponents of a system, rather than sworn servants of a Master; it would allow our sacred avocations to be a duty rather than a passion; would make us one manner of man in the pulpit and another in every-day life; would teach us to doff our clerical character along with the robes of our office. I speak of no studied hypocrisy, of no conscious or deliberate unreality, but of a tendency, subtle and imperceptible, to adapt ourselves to our social environment. If we live in the midst of indifference, how should we but tend to inhale it? If we walk on enchanted ground, how should we but tend to grow [illegible] If others make shipwreck of faith, how [illegible] fall ourselves? This danger must assuredly [illegible] "the one thing to be tempted: [illegible] fall." So I propose by the help of [illegible] examine the danger more in detail [illegible] may be avoided, and so to [illegible] which we may learn to live it

[illegible] WILL NOT OF ITSELF [illegible] us.

[illegible] on of the sacramental [illegible] of itself to [illegible] or of officialism. If [illegible] may, through our [illegible] ed into a trap to [illegible] conception [illegible] body I have [illegible] rtly as the re- [illegible] has passed over [illegible] ugh the personal [illegible] exerted over his [illegible] rt at least, in the [illegible] We believe that in [illegible] Body of Christ we [illegible] tain functions for [illegible] We believe that the [illegible] ated in its clerical [illegible] particular functions in [illegible] ts life. And so when [illegible] unctions which, in the [illegible] sacramental, we know [illegible] r efficacy depend upon [illegible] hem we are merely repre- [illegible] of the operation of the [illegible] our personal characters, [illegible] official capacity. We [illegible] out Christ is the stoning [illegible] he humble instruments [illegible] Precious Blood. We stand [illegible] municants with the Bread [illegible] ue virtue of the consecrating [illegible] Jesus Christ Himself by the [illegible] ternal Spirit, and we were only the [illegible] which that virtue flowed.

[illegible] asion to speak later on of the help [illegible] tly employed, this conception of our [illegible] ord us. At present I would point out [illegible] by which it is inevitably beset. We [illegible] t with our people, I will suppose, in the participation of the Supper of the Lord. In the celebration of that holy sacrament we met strictly as priest and people; and we met in such a relation that the simple fact of our priesthood was all that signified to the flock. We may be the holiest of men, or we may be the grossest of hypocrites; the efficacy of the rite we have administered is in no way increased or diminished, as far as the people are concerned. Woe to the unfaithful shepherd if the food which is healthful to others be but condemnation to himself! But to them it is none the less healthful, because it has proved poison to him. Well, we come from administering that rite, and we meet members of the congregation elsewhere. The poor of the mission compound come crowding for medicine or alms, the children to be taught or clothed. The chaplain sits down at the tables of his proverbially hospitable people. Will the missionary, as relieving officer, will the chaplain, as welcomed guest, remember that he still is a priest? How easy to shuffle off the clergymen when the surplice is hung up in the vestry! How easy to relapse at once into the kindly, courteous gentleman of whom nothing more can be expected than that he should maintain good social tone! The very contrast between the surroundings of the altar and those of the dispensary and the dinner-table seem to render the clerical character out of place except in church. The very reality of our conception of our office invites a change of tone when the duties of the office are discharged. *There* we trode softly and spoke low, there all was hushed into awe by the mysterious Presence vouchsafed; but here all is easy and bright, and I may speak and act as I please. There we were priest and people. Here, we are man and man. Is it possible, would it be good taste to obtrude at other times the fact of one's clerical position? Shall we not be more popular with our people, and therefore have more influence among them; nay, shall we not impress them more vividly with the distinctness of our clerical functions as something inherent in our office if we show that, apart from that office, we are exactly like other people? Is there not a certain clerical priggishness which is peculiarly ill-adapted to the habits of Anglo-Indian life? And is not the avoidance of this the way to become popular and influential? More popular, it may be, we shall become: certainly not more respected; certainly not more influential. Wherever the clergyman goes, he must still be essentially the clergyman; whatever the employment of the moment, he must enter into it as a priest. There is a clericality of tone which is sanctimoniousness rather than sanctity. There is an unbending of the priest which is geniality and not secularity. These things I do not ignore; nay, I would that they should be always borne in mind. But I will ask you to listen to one passage from the exhortation addressed to us by the Church when she conferred our priesthood upon us, and to put it in all honesty to your hearts how far the tone of Indian life has helped you or hindered you in conforming to it:—"We have good hope that you have well weighed and pondered these things with yourselves long before this time, and that you have clearly determined by God's grace to give yourselves wholly to this office, whereunto it hath pleased you to be called; so that as much as lieth in you, you will apply yourselves wholly to this one thing and draw all your cares and studies this way, and that you will continually pray to God the Father, by the mediation of our only Saviour Jesus Christ, for the heavenly assistance of the Holy Ghost; that by daily reading and weighing of the Holy Scriptures ye may wax riper and stronger in the ministry; and that ye may so endeavour yourselves from time to time to sanctify the lives of you and yours, and to frame the doctrine which you shall teach, of Christ, that ye may be wholesome and goodly examples and patterns for the people to follow." I remember, my Reverend Brethren, that shortly before I was made deacon I passed an hour in intimate conversation with one to whom, more than to any other priest, I owe any adequate conception which I have formed of the clerical office; and when I was alone again, I said to myself aloud: "Well, I always knew that after I was ordained my work must be the first thing in life, but I never realised till now that it would have to be the only thing." Yet the man who gave me that impression was celebrated far and near, not only for the geniality of his character, but also for the heartiness of his amusements and the charm of his hospitality. I do not therefore mean for one moment that geniality and sociability in a clergyman are incompatible with the highest conception of the demands of the pastoral office. But I leave it to your hearts, my brethren, to tell you whether I am right or wrong when I say that Anglo-Indian life tends to foster a spirit in the clergy which is not sociability, but secularity. How does our standard of devotion compare with that of our brethren in England? Which of us has not felt sometimes that his own devotional standard was in danger of deteriorating here? I can feel little doubt, my Reverend Brethren, how your hearts will reply to these questions?

*(To be continued.)*

## BENGAL.

A CALCUTTA "MURRAY."—The following further facts having reference to the man Stewart *alias* Howard *alias* Dundas, have been furnished us on good authority, and we give publicity to them *pro bono publico*. It appears that one day last week he, accompanied by one Emily Lackersteen, paid a visit to Mr. Moore's millinery establishment and made purchases to the extent of Rs. 850, paying for the same by a cheque on the Bank of Upper India. On being asked for, he gave his address as the Esplanade Hotel; but it having been ascertained from Mrs. Monk, the wife of the proprietor of the hotel, who happened to be in the shop at the time, that they did not live there, Mr. Moore got into a conveyance and pursued and overtook them at the Howrah railway terminus where they were made to disgorge what they had taken. The accused having got sight of the cheque which was in Mr. Moore's hand at the time, snatched it from him and tore it to pieces, thus destroying the evidence against him. Mr. Moore having regained possession of his goods, did not see the desirability of pressing the matter further and inconveniencing himself.—*Statesman.*

## MADRAS.

A DEFAMATION CASE.—An action has been brought at Bangalore by Mr. C. V. Runga Charlu, C. I. E., against a native, named K. Runga Chari for defamation. The trial commenced in the District Magistrate's Court on the 2nd instant. Mr. Runga Charlu is Revenue Secretary to the Mysore Government, and the defamatory statements which gave rise to the action were made in certain memorials written and published by the accused. The memorials were sent to the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, and successive chief commissioners of Mysore. Mr. Runga Charlu stated in his evidence that the accused had supplied him with certain information, and expected to be employed in the Maharaja's household as a reward, but the witness so declined to employ him. This gave rise to a feeling of enmity between them, and the accused wrote the memorials in order to damage Mr. Runga Charlu's reputation. The defamation consisted of various charges of dishonesty.—*Mail.*

DOORS AS MOVABLE PROPERTY.

A CASE was argued before a full bench of the Madras Small Cause Court, consisting of Messrs. Busteed, Sreenivasa Row, and Muthusawmy Chetty, on the 4th inst. Mr. Willie Grant, instructed by Mr. Reddy Branson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Shephard, instructed by Mr. Willis, for the defendants. Mr. Grant stated that this was a suit brought by Seetharan Pillay, village curnum of Vichoor, in the District of Chingleput, against the Municipal Commissioners, for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 225, being the amount of damages sustained by him, by reason of the defendants having wrongfully removed and sold the doors of a house in Mint Street, on the 22nd June, 1880. The case was originally heard by the First Judge, His Honor found the defendants guilty of a wrongful act and awarded Rs. 20 as damages, being the value of the doors. The question as to whether a door was movable property or not having been reserved. Mr. Grant said that the doors were inside doors, and they had bolts which ran up and down, and such being the case they formed part and parcel of the freehold, and that the Municipal Commissioners were not warranted to distrain the property, and that the Legislature did not intend that property of this description should be distrained. Mr. Busteed said that the starting point in this case must be Section 22 of the Indian Penal Code. That was the only section which gave a definition of "movable property." The definition ran as follows:—"The words movable property are intended to include corporal property of every description, except land and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth." His Honor did not think that the doors were permanently fastened to anything so as to protect them from removal. Mr. Grant contended that doors were fixtures, although they may be removed without causing damage, and that they were not goods and chattles liable to distraint. Under the English Law they were unquestionably part and parcel of the freehold, and as such not removable. Under the Indian Penal Code the forcing opening of a door, amounted to house-breaking, and therefore in this case the doors of a house *ipso facto* must be considered part and parcel of the house. In the absence of any law clearly defining as to whether doors were part and parcel of the freehold, Mr. Grant said that the Court must look to the English law on the subject. Mr. Shephard, the defendant's Counsel, submitted that the cases cited by Mr. Grant were not applicable to the present case, as all the cases mentioned by him were between mortgagors and mortgagees, landlords and tenants. The definition of movable property, as given in Section 22 of the Penal Code, was so clear that it shut out the plaintiff's claim. It was there clearly stated, that the words were intended to include corporal property of every description, except land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth. On the face of this, it would be monstrous to place any other construction. Doors were moveable property, and the defendants, acting under the power given them by Section 191 of the Municipal Act, distrained defendant's property. A door which can be easily removed cannot be called immovable property, and as long as it was not permanently fastened it did not form part and parcel of the freehold. Permanent fastening punctuations only meant permanent mode of fastening.

His Honor, Mr. Strenivasa Row was of opinion, that doors were not liable to be distrained. The doors were moveable, but as they formed part of the immoveable property, the removal of them would be detrimental to the freehold. His Honor thought, that the permanent fastening consisted in the intention and not in the mode. When it is permanently fixed and for the benefit of the freehold, then it forms part and parcel of the freehold. In the absence of any particular mode of fastening, the doors were fastened in the usual mode for the substantial benefit of the house, and the removal of them must cause injury to the freehold.

His Honor Mr. Busteed, remarked that taking a common sense view of the case he came to the conclusion that under the Municipal Act power was given the Commissioners for the distraint of movable property of defaulting tax-payers. The only question for their consideration of the Court was whether a door was movable property or not. The case was ably argued by Mr. Grant on one side and Mr. Shephard on the other side, and he must state that there was a difference of opinion between himself and the learned Second Judge. The question to be answered was, what was the meaning to be placed on Section 22 of the Indian Penal Code? The only construction he could place on it was that the doors were not so fixed or attached as contemplated by the Act. They were not permanently fastened, and he was of opinion that it meant the mode of fastening and not the intention. The doors in this case were therefore movable property and liable to distraint.

His Honour the Third Judge concurred with Mr. Busteed, and the rule was dismissed with costs.—*Madras Mail.*

## A TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE Manchester Chamber of Commerce has adopted by a unanimous vote, though not until it had been revealed in discussion that there were differences of opinion on the subject, the scheme for establishing a Tribunal of Arbitration. There is certainly nothing novel in the principle of the scheme which Mr. Slagg recommended to the Chamber. It was advocated as a desirable reform thirty years ago, and in more recent times the Associated Chambers at their annual meetings have debated it and approved of it. Tribunals of Commerce similar to that it is now proposed to establish here have long been in existence in France and Belgium, and have been the means of preventing much litigation of no profit to anybody but the lawyers. Everything, therefore, may be said to be in favour of a friendly countenance, and a fair trial bing given to the tribunal which is now soon to be brought into working order. It is, in the first place, intended to constitute a Committee of Organisation, to draw up a code of regulations for the new Court; to select and appoint arbitrators; and to appoint a registrar; each one of these arrangements being subject to the approval of the Chamber. When the Court is fully appointed it is provided that the applicants for its assistance "shall forthwith sign an agreement, in the form prescribed by the regulations, to submit to, abide by, and perform in all respects, the determination and award of the tribunal." It is further prescribed that the applicants shall have full power jointly to select one of the arbitrators, or the whole three, as they may think fit; either one or three, under such circumstance, constituting a Court. There are, as Mr. Slagg remarked, other ordinances or by-laws to be hereafter drawn up; but this is a sufficient outline of the tribunal which its authors hope will serve the purpose of determining and settling "disputes and differences relating to trade, manufactures, and commerce, and to customs of trade, by whomsoever submitted." It has been objected, and the objection was forcibly put by speakers yesterday, that the Tribunal of Arbitration would possess no means of enforcing its decision, and that, no doubt, is an objection which applies to all and every kind of arbitration. A disappointed applicant can ignore its decision, or appeal from it on a point of law, and when a man is incensed at what he considers to be ill-treatment, he is apt to little respect to his honourable obligation to abide by whatever judgment the tribunal deemed it right to give. But it seems to us that Mr. Slagg very cleverly met by anticipation the criticisms which were expressed on this score yesterday. Men who have differences to settle need not come before the tribunal unless they like, and if one or the other were determined to fight the matter out until he had exhausted the forms of law, he would be unlikely to come before the tribunal at all. Moreover the tribunal would not claim to be infallible—not more infallible, at any rate, than an ordinary court of first instance, from whose decisions appeals are frequently carried. The main point, however, is after all, one which the common-sense of the community will approve. It is the Manchester men can settle their own business better than Chancery lawyers, knowing nothing of the trade or its customs, can settle it for them. It is to enable merchants and manufacturers to do that, and avoid the heavy cost of litigation, that the Tribunal of Arbitration is established; and we heartily hope that the experiment will be attended with success.—*Manchester Examiner.*

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